THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Important Instructions to Admiral Hoff—Spanish Vessels not to be Allowed to Search American Shipping—What is Said About Cuban Sympathy in Philadelphia.

Spanish Outrages.

The New York *Tribune's* Washington correspondent writes:—

The Secretary of the Navy has called the attention of Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, now in Cuban waters, to the fact that armed Spanish vessels are in the habit of searching American merchantmen, not only in Spanish waters, but in the neutral waters of the Gulf of Mexico, for the purpose of ascertaining if any deserters are concealed in those vessels, or that they contain arms and other contraband material for the insurgent Cubans. The Department directs that the Admiral keep a vigilant watch hereafter, and prevent any such infraction of international law, and advises him that his duties are to protect not only American citizens, but American commerce as well. He is also ordered to prevent American war vessels from searching merchant vessels, it being their duty to protect American trade, and not to molest it.

The Cause in Philadelphia.

A writer in this city for the same journal says:—Probably in no other city in the United States are there so many Americans identified with the efforts of the Cubans to free themselves as in this city. A large number of the leading men of the city have come out very strong, and not only do they aid the patriots with money and advice, but they permit the influence of their names to be used and in every way possible give strength to the movement in this country.

Outside of this city it is not generally known that the originators of the great Cuban mass meeting that was held here week before last were without exception American gentlemen. Not only were Americans the originators, but every dollar of expense incurred in getting up the meeting was defrayed by them. The meeting was an immense success; many of the good brothers of the city declare it to have been, with the exception of some that took place during the war, the most spontaneous and enthusiastic gathering of people that ever assembled in the city. The committee of thirteen (all Americans) who were appointed at that meeting to confer with the Cuban Junta at New York city, are in direct communication with that Board, and much assistance has been given thereby to the Cuban cause. Subscriptions of money, clothing, medical stores, etc., to a considerable extent have been forwarded from this city, through various channels to the relief of the patriots. But more valuable assistance than that which is mentioned above has been given by many of the citizens of the city. A few weeks ago several very wealthy men met at the residence of one of their number for the purpose of determining the course of action that would be the most beneficial to the Cuban cause. A correspondence with the officials at New York disclosed the fact that what the Cubans were most in need of was arms and ammunition. After considerable discussion a plan of action was adopted. A committee was appointed to raise funds to purchase a thousand stand of arms and equipments; they succeeded far beyond their anticipation, and the result of this meeting was that instead of a thousand stand of arms being purchased, five thousand stand of arms and complete equipments were purchased; four sailing vessels were chartered; the arms were cautiously loaded, and at favorable opportunities all of them sailed for a destination near Cuba. Three have been heard from as arriving safe; the fourth it is thought has met with some difficulty, as nothing has been heard from her. But the fact that three out of four of the vessels arrived safely has been very encouraging to those who sent them out, and other expeditions of a similar nature are under way, and it is thought that one will be ready for departure in a few days. From a source that your correspondent believes trustworthy comes the information that one of the large Government iron-clads, which was purchased by private parties not long since, is being put in trim for privateering. She will be heavily armed, and manned almost exclusively by Americans. A prominent ex-naval officer of the late war will command her, and an English officer of rank will be her executive officer. Of course nothing definite at present can be said in regard to the iron-clad, as it is considered to be one of the most, if not the most, important movement yet undertaken in the United States. Those directly interested in the matter are very cautious in conversing about it. The vague outline given above was disclosed during a long and guarded conversation.

Reported Expedition from Philadelphia.

In the same letter the correspondent says:—

Last Wednesday night a schooner of about 300 tons left a point not far distant from Philadelphia with nearly 230 Cuban volunteers aboard, all of whom were completely armed and equipped. She also carried a considerable quantity of ammunition, medical and commissary stores. Among the men on board of her were several officers and privates of the late war. The schooner in question has already made two expeditions in the interest of the Cubans. She has splendid race-going qualities, and is considered very fast. Her commander is an ex-officer of the Confederate navy, who is used to resorting to innumerable devices for the safety of his vessel. A certain establishment in this city is engaged in the manufacture of a novel form of cannon for the Cuban army. Wooden guns we have heard much about. McClellan had some experience with them at Centreville and other places too numerous to mention; but the wooden guns that he had to encounter, as every one knows, were harmless ort of affairs. Not so with the wooden guns bove alluded to. Probably the Spaniards before his time do not consider them harmless; but to he *modus operandi* by which cannon made of wood can be made means of warfare. Logs of the wood known as iron-wood are first procured, then shaped to correspond with a regular molded iron piece, the bore and grooves are then made and lined with heavy copper, several strong iron bands are riveted around the wood, and when finished a casual observer would not notice any difference between them and the usual form of artillery armament. These guns have been tested, and are said to do good work for a short time. Of course, they soon become worthless, but they are much better than nothing. Here, as in New York, large numbers of volunteers are offering their services. A prominent member of the American Committee, and also of the Union League, states that he is confident that 5000 volunteers for Cuba might be raised in this city in a week. But the Cubans say they have men enough and more too, as they cannot arm and equip those they already have. Money is what they want, and from the looks of things here they will get a good round sum from this city.

What Cubans Resident in the Quaker City are Doing.

In another part of the same correspondence we find the following:—

And now something as to what the Cubans themselves are doing in this city. Compared to New York and New Orleans this city has but few Cuban residents. But without exception, those few are doing all in their power to aid their struggling brethren. At the outbreak of the insurrection a Junta was formed here, and preparations made for earnest and vigorous assistance. A large room was hired on Arch street, and a liberal sum of money contributed to place the organization on a firm basis. Another large room was hired for the purpose of instructing the Cubans in the manual of arms, and other warlike duties. A company of over fifty young men was speedily raised. After a few weeks' instructions men were sent to the seat of war; since that time squads numbering from five to thirty have been sent on. A fine body of men, nearly all Cubans, are at present waiting transportation. They are under a steady course of training, and will be valuable reinforcements to General Cespedes. Thus far every man that has left this city to join the patriotic army in Cuba has been fully armed and equipped; a great many of them carried Spencer rifles. The expedition that left New York last Tuesday night had several men from this city aboard. They left here at noon on Tuesday, and embarked for the steamer from one of the coal wharves near Jersey City. A gentleman from this city accompanied the party to the steamer, and returned to assure the sympathizers here of the safe departure of the expedition. He states that the steamer carried a greater quantity of arms and ammunition than was ever before sent at one time. Among the most valuable of the cargo was several pieces of cannon—five (Parrott) 42-pounders, three Dahlgrens, and several field pieces. There were also aboard of the steamer about 8000 rounds of ball cartridge, 1500 knapsacks for the army in the field, about 6000 stand of small arms, with equipments, a large number of Colt and Remington revolvers, sabres etc. If the steamer arrives safe, Uncle Sam's boys will meet with old friends in the shape of hard-tack, salt horse, etc.

STARVATION ON THE PLAINS.

Destitution and Sufferings of the Sioux Indians.

Major Benjamin Thompson, the agent of the Dakota Sioux, who arrived in thss city on Thursday night from Fort Wadsworth, says the *St. Paul Press* of May 2, reports the existence during the winter and spring of extreme destitution and great suffering among the Sioux Indians in the jurisdiction of thatagency. He states that there are and have been ample supplies at the fort, but not under his control. Bishop Whipple, to whom the Government entrusted the duty of furnishing supplies, has performed it well, but, instead of entrusting their distribution to the agent, he has assigned that duty to Dr. Daniels, recently appointed in place of Major Thompson, though he has not yet received his commission. The agent complains that the method of distribution adopted by Dr. Daniels was defective and partial, the supplies being issued on the representations of the chiefs to persons designated by them, and that many of the men living at a distance of from twenty to forty miles from the fort received no food at all. The consequence, the Major says, is that some forty Indian children, and a number of old women and others, have died of starvation. Many of the old women have been reduced to such pitiful straits that they have been compelled to sustain life by eating the bark of trees. Mr. Thompson relates some heartrending cases of destitution which fell under his own eye. Having no control over the supplies at the fort, and no funds at his disposal for the relief of the prevailing destitution, the Major was compelled to draw on the improvement fund under his charge for that purpose; and by this means was enabled to alleviate some portion of the distress.

VIRGINIA TOWNSEND'S FATHER.

The Old Man in the Almshouse—What He Says About His Daughter.

The reporter of the New Haven *Register* has paid a visit to the "Town Farm" of that place, where he encountered Mr. James Townsend, the father of Virginia F. Townsend, the authoress. He had a talk with Mr. Townsend, during which he made the following statement:—

"I am in my eighty-sixth year, and have been here about four years. Before that time I was seven years in the Insane Asylum at Hartford; have not seen my daughter, Virginia F. Townsend, by my second wife, since I went to the asylum at Hartford. Have seen my wife only once since; that was some ten years ago. My wife now lives in Newark, N. J., I believe. She has my daughter Mary with her. Have not heard from any of them by letter, nor have any of them been to see me since I went to Hartford, excepting my wife. Hearn that my daughter Virginia is very rich, and rides in her carriage, and writes books about how people suffer—(here great tears came in the old man's eyes, and he could hardly stand, he was so overcome,) but she never thinks of me. Well, if she don't want to see me, I don't her; I know that old people are burdens, but if she would only come some time and see me I should feel happier, but I am ready to go when God calls me, for,I feel I can't last long; I should like to see my wife, but she is getting old like me, and I can't expect to have her come and see me. My eyesight is failing, and the comfort that I get from books is nearly gone. Have often read my daughter's books; liked them so much, they were so natural; but could she have thought so much of her poor old father? (Here the old man again broke down, and it was some minutes before he could resume.) I used to keep a barber shop in Fleet street, nearly opposite Sanford's Block; the house stands there yet; I kept it about fifty years. My health is falling me, and I only seldom go down town. Mr. Hinman is very kind to me, lets me go where I want to. I dig in the garden a little, and look on and see others work. I am as comfortable here as one can be in such a place, but I have no society. I have but a little time to stay; I have no cause to complain of the food; it is coarse and plain, but good."

VESSELS OF WAR.

Fifteen Steam Gunboats Ordered.

In an interesting letter from Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, dated the 7th inst., we find the following item:—

For many years this place has enjoyed an enviable reputation for the building of nautical craft of all descriptions, and "Mystic built" clippers have become almost as famous as the well-known rakish Baltimore vessels. During the war many ships and war vessels were furnished to the Government by the yards on either bank of the Mystic river. The Galena, the first experiment by the Naval Bureau in iron vessels, the Yazoo, the Vicksburg, and other vessels of prominence, were erected here. Since the war closed, however, shipbuilding has shared the ill-fortune of kindred branches of mechanical industry, and with the exception of the occasional erection of some small craft, the yards have been entirely closed. But at last a change, and that a welcome one, has come. Within the last few hours the official announcement has been made upon our streets that fifteen gunboats are to be built here within the next ninety days. A diversity of opinion exists as to their ultimate destination. Ostensibly they are for the Spanish Government; but it is currently reported, and possibly with a greater reason for truth, that they are designed for the Cuban insurrectionists. The contracts for the work are given out by C. H. Delamater and C. H. Mallory, both of New York. Each boat is to be 107 feet long and of 140 tons measurement. The contracts for the joiner work have not yet been awarded, but they will probably be given to parties in this place. Five yards and about 500 men will be brought into requisition to finish the contracts in the required time. The machinery will probably be put in at New York. This is all that is known at present. More interesting developments are promised in a few days. It is the expressed hope of every one here that these diminutive vessels of war will eventually aid in wresting Cuba from the hands of the Spaniards.

THE HAYTIEN FRAUDS.

400,000 Spurious Two-dollar Notes Issued—The Most Extensive Counterfeiting on Record—Interesting Affidavits.

Some further and very interesting developments in the case of the counterfeit Haytien currency were made public in New York at the formal examination held at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Hogan. It will be remembered that John Russ, Wm. H. H. Jones, and Alphonse Brett were arrested on Saturday and arraigned before the magistrate to answer a complaint made by Avaristie Laroche, the Haytien Minister and Consul-General in the United States, who accused them of having wilfully and knowingly entered into the manufacture of 400,000 counterfeit $2 notes of the Haytien currency. At the hearing there were many affidavits sworn to, but the statement of John Russ proved the most interesting, as it furnished such of the links in the chain as had been withheld by the detectives, and is appended as follows:—

AFFIDAVIT OF JOHN RUSS.

John Russ, of No. 34 Sixth avenue, being sworn, deposes and says—I am a native of Switzerland, and have resided fifteen years in the United States; my occupation is that of a watch-case engraver; I am acquainted with Admiral Ravignaux, late commander of the Haytien man-of-war Alexandre Petion, and also with Officer Clede and Officer Challet, the latter being an officer of artillery on said ship; these three officers all spoke French—my mother tongue; in the month of October, 1867, Challet and Clede came to my place of business in Sixth avenue, and brought me a sheet of bills of Haytien currency of the denomination of two dollars, and asked me if I could engrave some like them; I said I could not do it myself, as it was not my branch of the engraving business, but that I thought I could find some one who could do it; this interview was held on a Sunday; the officers remained at my place about an hour; the whole conversation was about these bills, the engraving, the paper, and all particulars relating to them; they wanted 200,000 of these bills printed; that would be $400,000; they told me they found me by asking a barkeeper for an engraver who could speak French, and he recommended them to me; they asked what would be the cost of the bills, and I told them I would ascertain by the time of the next meeting; I went to see Brett & Co. about it, and Mr. Brett informed me that each 200,000 of the bills would cost about $1100; he did not give me this information until after the second interview, which was about a week after the first; Clede and Challet agreed to the price at the second interview; I was to deliver the bills to the parties 25,000 at a time, and was to receive $125 at each delivery; they deposited with me in advance $200, and were to pay besides $125 for each 25,000 of the bills delivered; I delivered four instalments of the bills, and received the amounts agreed upon; from October until the time the bills were delivered, the officers mentioned were at my place as often as once a week; the first quantity of bills delivered by me to Clede and Challet was in March or April, 1868; they said they would keep the bills until the Alexandre Petion should be ready to sail for Hayti, and that they would be taken out to Hayti in that vessel; I conferred with Admiral Ravignaux, the commander of the Alexandre Petion, about fifteen times during a period of two months, about this money which I had had manufactured; the money for the second one hundred thousand of bills was not promptly paid by Challet and Clede, and they referred me to the Admiral for the balance of the money; I accordingly demanded of Admiral Ravignaux the balance due me; the whole matter of the printing of the bills was talked over between me and the Admiral, and he promised to pay me the balance due on the contract during the following week; he afterwards put me off for another week; I saw the Admiral twelve or fifteen times on this subject; on each occasion he promised to pay me in a few days; he paid me in all some $200 or $300 in United States money on account of the balance due me; there is still $300 due me; the last instalment of the bills was delivered by me a few days before the Alexandre Petion sailed, which was in September, 1868; Challet and Clede took the bills away from my house in packages of 150 sheets at a time; there were twenty bills in each sheet; they were removed by me in two packages at a time, as they could conveniently carry them; I generally saw the Admiral with Challet in this matter; they always took the bills at my store; I never delivered them at any other place; the 100,000 bills not delivered by me to Challet and Clede were delivered to me in July, 1868; they were all in one large package from Brett & Co.; I divided them up into small packages of about 150 sheets each, and put them in a trunk; I kept them at my house until October, and then had the trunk and contents stored at Seaman's feed store in Fourth street; when arrested, on Saturday, I told Officer Farley where the trunk was stored, and he went and got it and took it to Police Headquarters; when the sheets of bills were delivered to me by Brett & Co., the numbers, letters, and series were not inserted in the centre; Challet and Clede gave me instructions as to what should be inserted there, and brought to my house a German who could not speak French; this German, with some type, ink, and a stamp, printed into the centre of the bill the letters, number, and series—as, for instance, No. 66,004, Sie. B. S; the same German stamped on the back of each bill a black and a red stamp; this German was at my house in all about twenty days, engaged in lettering, stamping, and numbering these bills; he was paid for his services by Challet and Clede. Russ further testified that Clede and Challet had shown him specimens of red, blue, and yellow issues of the Haytien currency, representing fives, tens, fifties, and one hundreds, and wanted to know where they could have them printed.

The rest of the deposition of Mr. Russ was withheld from the representatives of the press by Mr. Hawkins, the counsel for the Haytien minister, on the plea that it contained information implicating persons alleged to be engaged in the manufacture of these colored issues who have not been arrested.

It is understood, however, that the affidavits of Russ afford information that shows that these Haytien naval officers were engaged in procuring the manufacture of these colored issues, and it is as yet unknown how many of these counterfeits have been executed. As the engravers and printers are known, more arrests may be expected at an early day.

NEW ORLEANS POLICEMEN.

They Shoot and Kill a Colored Lad.

From the New Orleans *Republican* of Wednesday last we take the following:—

A colored boy, in an attempt yesterday to escape from an officer who held him in arrest, was shot and killed by the officer.

The circumstances of the case are as follows:—Ruby Richardson, a colored boy, twelve years of age, was arrested in the first precinct on the charge of larceny He was brought before the Recorder and committed to prison. He now confessed having committed the theft, but stated that a white boy had been his confederate and had possession of the money, and was now on board a steamboat at the levee. He further stated that he was willing to point out the boy to any officer who would accompany him. Upon this Special Officers O'Connell and Boullousa took the boy to the levee. Here it became apparent that the boy had spoken falsely, his object being simply to get a chance to escape. Noticing this, Officer Boullousa grabbed the boy by the collar, and suggested to O'Connell that the boy be taken back to prison. While discussing this point the boy sprang from their grasp and ran, dodging to and fro among the cotton bales, in his effort to escape. Special Officer O'Connell chased him a short distance and then drew his pistol and fired. The boy immediately fell. Boullousa now came up, and the two officers assisted the boy to rise. Neither supposed him injured, but thought he was "playing possum." They supported him between them until they arrived at the corner of Fulton and Poydras streets. Here Boullousa, according to his evidence before the Coroner, first suspected that the boy was really wounded, and immediately called a vehicle on which the boy was conveyed to the Central Station, where he expired an hour and a quarter after the shot was fired.

A post mortem examination was held by Dr. Nichols, City Physician, and the ball found to have entered the back, passed through the left lung, and lodged near the breast-bone, causing internal hemorrhage entirely.

—Over 1500 young men have been educated at Beloit College.

—An Iowa woman "experienced religion" at a revival meeting, and suicided immediately to prevent "falling from grace."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

News from the Mining District—A General Strike—The Mines in Schuylkill and Luzerne Counties Deserted.

The Coming Celebration of the G. A. R.—Federal Patronage in Baltimore.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Long Contested Patent Case.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The celebrated jar case of Rowley vs. Mason, has assumed a new phase. Judge Fisher has decided in favor of Rowley, but on Saturday the same Judge granted a preliminary injunction staying the issue of a patent to Rowley, it being claimed that J. L. Mason was the original inventor, and reduced the article to practice.

THE MINING DISTRICT.

The Strike Commenced—Mines Deserted—The Men Refusing to Work—The Strike Spreading Over the Entire Coal Region—No Deeds of Violence Anticipated.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 10.—Advices from the coal mines are to the effect that the long-threatened strike of the miners has commenced. The Summit Hill mines were deserted this morning. Men congregated in groups, refusing to work.

A despatch from Brown's Run announces a similar state of affairs there. The strikers are under the impression that the Luzerne men are also out.

It is known that the men at Hyde Park have not yet struck, but they are hourly expected to do so. They are probably awaiting advices from neighboring mines. It is reported that all the mines in Luzerne county, with the exception of Hyde Park, have struck. Schuylkill county is also out, and there is no doubt but that before to-morrow the strike will have extended over the entire coal region.

As yet no acts of violence have been reported, and none are anticipated, as the strikers appear more peaceably inclined than on former occasions of a like character. It was generally understood last week that the strike was indefinitely postponed, but the general action of those employed in different mines, this morning, indicates that a secret understanding has existed between them, and that the reported postponement was a ruse for the purpose of taking the companies by surprise, and thereby increase the chances for the success of the strikers.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 10.—It is now ascertained that work is entirely suspended in the Lehigh and Schuylkill regions. Nothing has yet been received from Wilkesbarre, but it is supposed that the same state of affairs exists in that locality.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Fatal Stabbing in New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, May 10.—Last evening a man named George McNeamy got into an altercation with a German named Peter Ellinger, in front of a boarding-house in Wallace street, in this city, and stabbed him in the abdomen and side, inflicting probably fatal injuries. Louis Bush, a friend of Ellinger's interfered, when McNeamy stabbed him also, cutting his heart in two, and causing instant death. No provocation for the assault appears to have existed. Officers are in search of McNeamy.

FROM THE WEST.

The National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic.

CINCINNATI, May 10.—A number of distinguished officers have signified their intention to attend the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, meeting in this city on Wednesday. General John A. Logan will deliver an address on Wednesday night, to be followed on Thursday night by a banquet, and on Friday a steamboat excursion to North Bend to visit the tomb of General Harrison.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Arrival of a Bremen Steamship—The Post-Office Appointments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The steamer Berlin, from Bremen, had rough weather during the entire passage. She brings nearly eight hundred passengers, and a large freight.

A large number of subordinate appointments in our post-office are announced to-day, many of them disabled soldiers.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, May 10—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅛. United States Five-twenties firmer at 78½. Stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 17⅛; Illinois Central, 95⅛; Atlantic and Great Western, 23.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—A. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the day are estimated at 7000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer; red Western wheat, 8s. 8d.

LONDON, May 10—A. M.—Sugar firmer both on the spot and afloat. Sperm Oil, 101s.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, May 10—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜; and 92⅜ for account. United States Five-twenties 78¾. Stocks firmer; Erie Railroad, 18⅛; Illinois Central, 96; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

LIVERPOOL, May 10—P. M.—Pork, 101s.

HAVRE, May 10.—Cotton opens dull for both tres ordinaire; on the spot, 142½f.; low middling afloat, 139f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Stocks unsettled. Gold, 137⅛; Exchange, 9. 5-20s, 1862, 112⅜; do. 1864, 115⅛; do. 1865, 116⅛; new, 117⅜; do. 1867, 117¼; 10-40s, 108¾; Virginia 6s. 62; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Company, 60; Cumberland preferred, 30¾; New York Central, 181; Reading, 96; Hudson River, 156¼; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 106¾; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 106; Chicago and Rock Island, 128; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28c. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat dull and lower; good to prime red $1 70@1 85, choice $2@2 10. Corn dull and lower; white 82@83c., yellow 85@86c. Oats 74@76c. for prime. Rye unchanged. Mess Pork quiet at $31 75. Bacon quiet, rib sides 16½c., clear sides 17½, shoulders 14¼@14½c. Hams 19@20c. Lard quiet at 19@19¼c. Whisky firm and scarce at 96@97c. Some holders ask 98c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

Eugene Mayer was put upon trial this morning, charged with larceny as bailee. It was alleged that a lady living in Vine street, above Seventh, who had purchased a hair braid from the defendant, had her head shaved in consequence of an illness, and purchased a wig to wear until her hair should grow out; and in the meantime she left with him the above-mentioned braid to be cleaned and preserved. The wig was to cost $30, ten dollars of which were to remain unpaid until the braid was called for. When the demand for the braid was made the ten dollars were also tendered; but the defendant offered her a braid much inferior to her own, which she refused to receive, and he would not give her another.

The defense contended that this was the identical braid the lady left with Mr. Mayer. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Charles Gerlach vs. George Agenhefer. An action on a promissory note, the defense alleging that plaintiff failed to give the required notice of protest. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Pierce.

William R. Augier vs. Mary Jane Augier. An action in divorce upon the ground of desertion. On trial.

The President and the Jews.

The N. Y. *Herald's* Washington correspondent states:—

The President's anxiety to recognize the Jews was illustrated a few days ago in the case of the appointment of the United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It appears that as soon as the President heard of the death of General Ely he agreed to appoint, without consulting any person, a man named James Nunes to the position. Nunes had been the publisher of some weekly newspaper in Philadelphia which defended General Grant against the charge brought by the Democrats during the Presidential campaign of his proscription of the Jews in the army. The President wanted to recognize him for his services. At the Cabinet meeting on Friday last, the President stated his determination to appoint Nunes to the Marshalship. A member of the Cabinet, who was anxious to have General Gregory appointed, stated that Nunes was not a citizen of Pennsylvania, being a resident of Tennessee. The President thereupon, much to his regret, had to disappoint his friend Nunes and appoint Gregory.

—Clergymen are writing to the London papers in support of the practice of preaching "bought sermons."

—A petition, weighing half a ton, and signed by 2,874,261 persons, was recently presented to the Spanish Cortes. Scarcely 2,000,000 people in Spain can write!

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The week, which was comparatively quiet at the opening, was greatly excited toward the close. The disturbing cause was an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to four and a half per cent., the effect of which was immediately felt here. Ever since the establishment of telegraphic communication between the two cities the money markets in both have been very sympathetic. The reason of this step on the part of the directors is reported to be the necessity of checking the drain of money arising from the attempted negotiation of several immense European loans. The decline in United States securities on Friday ensuing upon this change led to a great depression in the home market and a fall of about two per cent., stimulated as it was by a semi-official announcement from Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury had decided to take no action towards purchasing bonds before the close of the fiscal year. Corresponding to this depression there was advance in gold to 139½ for the highest point, the feeling in favor of a rise being assisted by the unsatisfactory relation of our imports to our exports. In the semi-panic which resulted from these sudden fluctuations and from the wildest reports of the extent of the agitation in London, there was a heavy decline in stocks, the market looking for a brief spell as if it were on the verge of a crash. A slight reaction took place late in the day under more favorable reports from London, and a movement having been already begun to disconnect our market from these foreign influences, there was rather a better feeling at the close of business on the eventful Friday. Next morning the proposition of the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase a million of bonds weekly until further orders was published in the press, and turned the tide of feeling. Better quotations came from London, gold declined, stocks went up and the storm had blown over. The sudden determination of Mr. Boutwell to put in operation the provisions of the Sinking Fund act does not come a moment too soon. It will be seen that some of his political *confreres* in the movement for a reform at Washington have singled him out for decapitation on the score of his 'lack of force.' This is precisely his defect. His irresolution and vacillation since his induction into office have been painful. Now, however, that he has awakened to the urgent duties of his position and has had the courage to take this bold and sagacious step, the people will not be disinclined to try him a while longer. With the resources which our gigantic nation possesses, we should long ago have shaken off a great portion of the load of national debt. Our detriment has been the want of a wise financier in the Cabinet at Washington. The money market during the week was irregular, within narrow limits, as compared with its condition in the recent stringency. As high as gold interest was exceptionally paid in the earlier portion, and as low as six per cent. on Saturday. The numerous business engagements at this season keep the rate well up to the legal figure, especially as the system of bank statements is repressive of expansion. The rate for commercial paper also declined under the competition of the banks in lending to their regular customers and reducing the amount in the general market. Seven to twelve per cent. constituted the extreme range for the best endorsed acceptances. Foreign Exchange was inactive and, towards the close, weak in response to the higher rates for gold. An effort was made to sustain sixty days sterling at 109¼, but prime bills out of second hands were selling down to 109, while on Saturday one prominent house offered to draw at 109½. The changes in the English money market have made sight sterling firmer as compared with sixty day bills, and the difference between the two classes is three-quarters per cent."

From the World.

"The Government bond market startled the parties who sold short on Saturday by an extraordinary activity in the demand from influential dealers and foreign bankers, who were buyers at the advanced quotations to the close. The 1867s were opened by the 'bears' on Saturday morning at 114⅞, but they advanced rapidly, and closed at 117¼ bid privately for $1,000,000, buyer 3 or seller 3. The 1868s were 118⅛ in the morning, and 119⅛ at the close. There are few bonds afloat on the market, and the investment demand, both at home and abroad, will require a very much larger amount than that held by all the dealers in the city. Since the year 1864, the city dealers have never held such small stocks of bonds as at present. The large sales yesterday at low prices were nearly all for short account, and the deliveries were not completed to-day, because they could not borrow bonds enough to do so, and it is also very doubtful whether there are bonds enough on the market to the amount the bears have sold short. There is no disposition on the part of the dealers to advance prices, as they all want to buy more and load up with stock in preparation for the domestic and foreign demand usual for the next two months. Prices, therefore, have advanced to-day in the face of the combined efforts of the 'bulls' as well as the 'bears' to keep them down. Mr. Boutwell's funding policy is certain to advance the price of the Five-twenty bonds to and above par in gold, even if the market is left to itself, but if the 'bears' continue to sell short as recklessly as they did on Saturday, they may be jumped to par in gold on any day. The market closed strong at 5:30 P. M., at the following quotations:—United States sixes, Pacific Railroad, 106½ to 106⅝; United States sixes, 1881, registered, 118½ to 119; United States sixes, coupon, 119 to 119⅛; United States Five-twenties, registered, 114 to 114⅜; United States Five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 119¼ to 119⅝; United States Five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 114⅝ to 114¾; United States Five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 115⅛ to 116; United States Five-twenties, coupon, new, 1865, 117 to 117⅜; United States Five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 117 to 117⅜; United States Five-twenties, coupon, 1868, 117 to 117½; United States Ten-forties, registered, 107⅜ to 108; United States Ten-forties, coupon, 108½ to 109."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, May 10, 1869.

Our financiers, at the present time, are greatly exercised by the prospect of trouble with Great Britain and Spain, and the result has been a fall in the price of our securities at home and abroad, and a very serious rise in the market value of gold. As the slightest rumors will affect the gold market, we may expect some inconvenience from these, though there is not the slightest grounds for fear of a war with England, and much less with Spain, on the questions now agitating these countries. Our Government will not look upon the refusal of England to settle for the Alabama depredations as a *casus belli*, and as for Spain, though the sympathies of the Government and the people are with the Cuban patriots, we are not going to war in order to aid them. Hence the alarm now existing, we think, will quickly subside, and we hope it will, for such excitements always have an injurious effect on trade.

Call loans are without change, the rates being 5@7 per cent. on Government and other collaterals. Discounts remain at 6@8 per cent. for first-class mercantile paper.

Government bonds are very strong to-day, and prices have advanced nearly ¼ per cent. on the opening price. Gold is firm. Premium at 12 M., 137⅜.

The Stock market was more active this morning, and prices of all the speculative securities were stronger. Government loans improved fully 1 per cent. from the closing quotations of Saturday. In State loans there were sales of 6s at 105 for the first series. City 6s were steady at 101⅜ for the new certificates.

Reading Railroad was steady at 48@48 1-16; Pennsylvania sold as high as 56¼; Camden and Amboy at 129, and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 56.

Canal stocks attracted but little attention. Lehigh Navigation changed hands at 32½.

In Coal stocks there was no movement. 4⅜ was the best bid for New York and Middle; 5¼ for Shamokin; and 1 1-16 for St. Nicholas.

Passenger Railway shares were rather quiet. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Fifth and Sixth; and 71 for Tenth and Eleventh.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$13000 Phil & E 7s.1s. 87		10 sh Penna R.c&p.	55½
$13000 Leh gold l..1s. 94¼		7 do...d bill.	55⅝
$14200 City 6s, New.1s. 101¼		100 do.....s10.	55⅝
$5000 do.....101⅜		10 do...d bill.	55⅝
$1000 do.....101⅜		100 do....c&p.	55⅜
$3000 Leh R loan....84¾		5 do...d bill.	55⅜
$100 Pa 6s, 1 ser...105		100 do.....60d.	55⅜
$000 C & Am 6s'83. 85		100 do.....b60.	56
$100 sh Read R..c.48 1-16		14 do....c&p.	56
100 do.....s10. 48		100 do....c&p.	56
100 do....s5&1. 48		4 do....c&p.	56
200 do.....c. 48		100 do...c&p.c.	56
150 do....b5&1. 48		100 do.....b30.	56⅛
11 sh Cam & Am R.129		200 sh Leh St.s60.1s.	32⅝
22 sh Leh Val R.... 55⅝		100 sh Ocean Oil....	⅜
10 do..... 56			

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 119⅜@119¾; 5-20s of 1862, 119¾@110⅛; do., 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do., 1867, 117½@117¾; do., 1868, 117⅜@117¾; 10-40s, 108¾@109. Pacifics, 106½@106¾. Gold, 137⅛.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119½@119¾; do. 1862, 119¾@119¼; do. 1864, 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1865, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1865, new, 117⅛@117⅜; do. 1867, new, 117⅛@117¾; do. 1868, 117⅜@117⅝; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108⅜@109; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@106⅝; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 137@137⅛; Silver, 128½@130.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 119¾@119½; 5-20s of 1862, 119½@119¾; do. 1864, 115@115⅜; do. 1865, 116@116¼; do. July, 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1867, 117⅜@117¾; do. July, 1868, 117⅜@117¾; 5s, 10-40, 108¾@109⅜. Gold, 137¼@137⅜.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	137	11·45 A. M.	137⅛
10·35 "	137⅛	11·54 "	137⅛
11·14 "	137⅛	11·55 "	137⅛
11·26 "	137⅛	12·00 M.	137¼

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₱ ton.

The Flour market is without improvement, and prices, particularly of the low grades, are weak. The inquiry is confined to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $5@5 50 for superfine, $5 75@6 25 for extras, $6 50@7 25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6 75@7 50; Ohio do. do. at $7 75@9 25; and fancy brands at $9 50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 25 ₱ barrel.

The Wheat market is quiet and prices favor buyers. Sales of red at $1 60@1 65, amber at $1 70@1 80, and white at $2. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1 43. Corn is less active and lower. Sales of 2500 bushels yellow at 88@90c., and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 86@88c. Oats are in good request at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 80@82c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Whisky ranges from 94 to 97c. for large lots and 98c.@$1 for small lots.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 10.—There was a better feeling in the market to-day for Beef Cattle, and an increased demand, but it was confined almost entirely to the better descriptions at about last weeks figures, whilst inferior grades attracted little or no attention, and prices were entirely nominal. We quote choice at 10c.; fair to good at 9@9½c.; prime at 7½@8½c.; and common at 6@7c. ₱ lb gross. Receipts 1600 head. The following sales were reported:—

Head.

66. Owen Smith, Western, 8½@10.
60. A. Christy & Bro., Lancaster co., 8¼@9½.
49. Dengler & McCleese, Western, 7¾@9.
109. P. McFillen, Lancaster co. and

MOKE-TA-VA-TA,

THE MARTYRED CHIEFTAIN.

EDICTUM EXTERMINATUM.

BY SHENANDOAH.

"We must act with vindictive earnestness against the Sioux (Indians), even to their extermination, men, women, and children. Nothing less will reach the root of this case."—*W. T. Sherman, Lieutenant-General U. S. A., to General U. S. Grant, December* 28, 1866.

I.

A sound of war is on the western wind,
The sun, with fiery flame, sweeps down the sky,
Athwart his breast the crimson shadows fly
Of fearless forms no fetters e'er can bind.

II.

The eagle plunges from his mountain nest,
And, screaming, soars above the distant plain,
Plucking his plumes without a pang of pain,
Though stained with blood from his own beating breast.

III.

The hunter seeks the heated herd no more,
The war-bird's pinions deck his dauntless head,
The antelope, with fleetest feet, has fled
From woodland copse and streams' enticing shore.

IV.

The moving purpose of a mighty mind,
Resistless as swift death, a race now claims,
Wresting its weapons from their wonted aims,
Leaving pale fear and famine far behind.

V.

Moke-ta-va-ta, thy form appears again,
Thy spirit to its hunting-grounds hath risen:
Thy body, bursting from its wintry prison,
Blossoms in blood red flowers on the plain.

VI.

Thy voice makes eloquent the vital air,
Thy splendid image fills the day's clear eye;
Thy people, hearing, seeing, swiftly fly,
Like war-birds flocking, thronging everywhere.

VII.

In thy sad fate their own is prophesied:
They strike to cleave in twain the burning band
Fastened upon them by a reckless hand,
Enclosing, crushing till they all had died.

VIII.

The edict under which thou hast been slain
Hath been the nation's crime, latest and first,
By which our eldest brother was accursed,
Yet we unblushing bear the brand of Cain.

IX.

What crimes were thine, of what dread deeds accused?
Wert thou a foe to freedom or thy kind?
Spoke thou with double tongue or faithless mind,
That thus thou wert betrayed, reviled, abused?

X.

No! From great nature's paths thou freely came,
Leading thy people to the nation's feet,
And when the two in conflict e'er did meet,
Thine was the honor, ours the sin and shame.

XI.

Thy words were wisdom's essence, and were spoke
With guileless spirit and with single tongue.
No falsehood's venomed arrows 'neath them clung,
No trust was e'er betrayed, no promise broke;

XII.

The stranger sought thy tepa not in vain,
Thou gavest him clothing, rest, and food and fire—
What'er could fill his heart or mind's desire,
E'en though the giving brought thy bosom pain.

XIII.

Nature revealed in thee her perfect art:
Thy truth and valor all might emulate:
Thy potent power true homage to create,
Thy magnanimity of mind and heart.

XIV.

Even thy foes could win thee by their faith,
Between them and the vengeance of thy kin
Thou oft has stood: though there's the damned sin
Of thy betrayal, thine the martyr's death.

XV.

Thrice earnest thou with offerings of love,'
Pledging thy people, with the pipe of peace,
That nor thy warrior nor thy increase
Against the Government in war would move.

XVI.

Once, when the nation's banner o'er thee waved,
Thy village rested 'neath its promised care,
The dastard coward struck thee unaware:
Only by courage were thy people saved.

XVII.

Thy brother's blood beneath thine eye did flow,
The fire-arrows had stung thy faithful wife,
Yet thou didst fly to save the stranger's life—
"I think you spies, I do not know it, go."

XVIII.

Again, the blundering hand of power destroyed
Thy stock and substance, and thy tepas burned:
The tardy recompense thy spirit spurned—
Remembrance of a wrong thou wouldst avoid.

XIX.

When thy young men the war-bird's plumes would wear,
To vindicate thy right, avenge thy wrong,
Thy voice uplifted this persuasion strong—
"The antelope can never fight the bear."

XX.

And when the battle-cry was well begun,
And all thy influence for peace was past,
From thy proud form the chieftain's robes were cast,
And thou didst sadly seek the setting sun.

XXI.

Followed by her whose faithful, willing feet
Companioned all thy weary wanderings;
Camping, with thy small band, near the clear springs
From which the antelope doth drink the life-full tide,

XXII.

Ah! then the latest and the foulest wrong
Came upon thee, without a warning word,
Thee and thine stricken, like a hunted herd,
By that false power which makes the mighty strong.

XXIII.

And thou wert slain. Whoever dared to trace
His name upon the order for thy death
Will wear the sting until his latest breath,
And bind the curse of Cain upon his race.

XXIV.

Six times the waning, weary moon hath turned
Her forehead from the heart-sick earth away,
Pining because of justice' long delay,
Since thou, Volshta, hath a captive yearned

XXV.

For some avenging hand, some voice from heaven,
To strike with serpent sting this nation strong
That dares decide to whom life doth belong:
She of the twelve wounds wails—Thou, Jesus, had but seven.

XXVI.

'Twas ever thus: a hundred winters' snows
And golden harvest moons have poured their flood
Of wine and corn upon a people good.
And yet the life-blood of a nation flows.

XXVII.

To slay the eldest children of a race
Nearest and dearest to Columbia's breast,
Because their feet her virgin soil have pressed,
And now their blood and tears stain her loved face.

XXVIII.

With eager hearts and unreluctant feet
We turn from our foul mother's breast away,
We scorch our brows with bands of blazing day,
Then sigh in vain for her dear life-blood sweet.

XXIX.

Civilization, with its burning power,
Slays her fair image with its fearful glaive,
Then, toiling, we become its ready slave,
And vainly pine for respite one brief hour.

XXX.

This was a race of kings, as strong and true
As Roman citizen or Spartan brave;
Theirs was the pride, and theirs the heart to save,
Keeping great nature's lessons full in view.

XXXI.

Moke-ta-va-ta, thy wrongs shall be redressed,
Thy viewless form fills all the vernal air,
Nor earth's fair bosom, nor the spring more fair,
Can stay the footsteps of a race oppressed.

XXXII.

Their name is legion, and from mountain slope
And distant plain their fearless forms appear,
All conquering, and all potent, without fear
They come with our proud nation now to cope.

XXXIII.

And if the rivers shall run red with blood,
And if the plain be strewn with mangled forms,
And cities burned amid the battle's storm,
Ours is the blame, not thine, thou great and good.

XXXIV.

Thy name shall live a watchword for all time,
A herald and a beacon light to all
On whom the tyrant and the despot fall,
Making thy death a heritage sublime.

XXXV.

If of this noble race thou wert the last,
And stood on the extremest ocean verge,
Thy eloquence would all thy people urge;
And in one deadly conflict they would cast

XXXVI.

Their gauntlet in our shameful, flaming face,
And then, without a thought of praise or blame
Would perish to avenge thy noble name,
And prove that thou wert of a kingly race.

XXXVII.

A sound of war is on the western wind,
The sun, with fiery flame, sweeps down the sky,
Athwart his breast the crimson shadows fly,
Of fearless forms no fetters e'er can bind.

XXXVIII.

Down through the golden gateway they have trod,
The mighty scions of a nation come
In sweeping circles from their shining home,
With weapons from the battle plains of God.

NOTES.

Moketavata, chief of the Cheyenne Indians, assassinated at the massacre of the Washita in November last.

Voishta, wife of Moketavata.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

AFRAID OF THE FACTS.

From the Missouri Democrat.

It is strange that the English leaders and papers persist in shutting their eyes to the real opinion of this country in regard to the Alabama difficulty. The papers, for example, do not print Mr. Sumner's speech. Can anybody imagine a speech so affecting our affairs which American papers would hesitate to copy? If it assails us, so much the more we want to see it. If it combats our most cherished opinions, so much the more do we long to see what possible reason it can give for doing so. If it looks like war, we want to face the facts at once. John Bull has had some reputation for courage in former years. But this suppression of Mr. Sumner's argument is a thing so cowardly that it forces one to remember Napoleon's saying, "the British have become a nation of shop-keepers."

In the very same spirit of abject cowardice the Government refuses to believe that the speech of Mr. Sumner represents the Senate, or that the vote of the Senate represents the American people! The Foreign Secretary declares that he is informed that the vote means nothing, for it was dictated by political complications in this country! It is impossible to suppose that the man is ordinarily so ignorant of American affairs. Nothing but an overpowering dread of facing the fact as it really is could have blinded him to the meaning of that vote. To the most ignorant foreigner, it must seem miraculous that any political complication can drive both political parties to vote as one man! To a person as well informed as a British foreign minister necessarily is, it must be perfectly well known that nothing less than a perfectly overwhelming and irresistible public sentiment could have forced every Democratic Senator save one to support the speech and motion of Charles Sumner! The man who is blind to the meaning of such a vote must be crazy with fear. Scarcely less significant is the unanimity of the Republican members. As other debates show, there were Senators upon the floor who were aching for a chance to pitch into the new administration and its policy. There were Senators who came from States in which not a single person cared one straw for the Alabama claims, or for American commerce either, except in the broadest and most patriotic sense—States which lost nothing by the war would gain nothing by the settlement of these claims upon any basis whatever, have no direct interest in our commerce, and can only be injured and retarded in growth by a difficulty with England. But of all these Senators, from all these States, not one ventured to raise a word of remonstrance against the speech or the action of the Senate. Nothing less than absolute unanimity of opinion among the people can account for such united action of the Republican Senators, on a question not involving party issues.

It is not only cowardly, but it is in the last degree silly and suicidal, for Great Britain to shut its eyes to the real feelings of this country. So doing, it renders any amicable settlement of this difficulty impossible. The time is coming when England will wish it had been settled on any terms. The plain fact is that the people of this country fully realize that they have suffered at the hands of Great Britain, the last nation on the earth that should be unfriendly to us, injuries greater than have ever yet been endured by any power capable of defending itself. Injuries inflicted at a time when we were engaged in a struggle so desperate and bitter that we could not resent any insult. Injuries prompted by the meanest of all mean motives, the desire to steal our trade and destroy our commerce, under the cowardly guise of neutrality! That is the plain and unvarnished statement of the feeling which now rankles in the hearts of Americans in every part of this nation. If Great Britain thinks it can afford to ignore that state of feeling, it is most sadly mistaken.

Sooner or later, England will find France striking to avenge Waterloo. When that day comes the sea will swarm with cruisers not built in France. We shall be neutral, as England was. But no administration that this country will ever see can prevent thousands upon thousands of Americans, while the present feeling exists, slipping off to sea in swift ships to pay that debt. The time will come when England will have to submit to insult from all Europe, because it does not dare to set loose Yankee privateers. The time will come when not Canada only but other British possessions will drop away, and there will be no attempt to stop them. We measure English courage by the suppression of Mr. Sumner's speech. A nation which dares not face arguments does not dare to face monitors. We need have no war. If England is afraid to look at facts as they are, we can do just what we please without the slightest danger of rousing the lion from his long slumber. Mr. Motley will go out soon, and will do his best, we trust, to convince the British people that America not only sustains Mr. Sumner, but goes still farther. Possibly a frank understanding of the real facts may lead to settlement. But if it does not, the day will come when England will wish she had made a million apologies and paid a million dollars for every craft captured by the Alabama.

MOTLEY.

From the Chicago Republican.

For some time Motley is to be the only American wear in England in diplomatic circles. The great historian, transformed into the Minister of the United States near the Court of St. James, will sail from New York on the 19th instant. His chief duty will be the settlement of the Alabama claims. Reverdy Johnson was fed, toasted and feted into one treaty, unanimously, or almost unanimously, rejected by the Senate. We hope that Motley's gastronomic propensities will not lead him astray similarly. His literary reputation is a fine theme for late supper bloviation. He first published his incomparable histories under English copyright. He is regarded as more of an English than of an American celebrity. His honors are estimated as more English than American. Hence an elaborate attempt will be made to appropriate him as an exponent of English-American opinion. Society will doubtless open wide to him its selectest doors. Wine will flow in his honor. He will be set on a pedestal of British distinction. He will be worded, apostrophized, apotheosized, all in the interests of the Queen's construction of the Alabama claims.

But John Lothrop Motley is not the man, if we understand him, to be entrapped by personal adulation. The historian who wrote "The Rise of the Dutch Republic" and the "United Netherlands" possesses a mind too acute and penetrating to be imposed upon by soup, oysters, toasts, and after-dinner speeches. Any one who has read his incomparable annals must have been convinced that Mr. Motley has no affinity for aristocratical, oligarchical, or monarchical forms of government. All his sympathies are with the masses of the people. His philosophy is in perfect accord with the most onward development of human existence. He despises unproductive consumers, and sounds constantly the praises of muscular and mental exertion. Such a man cannot be misled by ovations coming from the idols of caste.

It must be recollected that his settled opinions, laid away safely upon the shelf of deliberate judgment, have been made upon data furnished by the socictary formation and schemes of polity both in Europe and in America. His contact with monarchical institutions is not new. He goes to England with a full comprehension of the policy which has dominated that country for centuries. He is too old a bird to be caught with chaff. A man about fifty-five years of age, who has shown his comprehensiveness and depth of thought, is not to be misled easily. We are not aware that he has any dining-out propensities. His pursuits exclude that supposition. Yet he has, as all human beings have, his prominent failings. What these are his mission will be sure to develop. Before Mr. Motley shall have been one month in England, we shall learn what are his weaknesses of character. Experimentalism will find them out, beyond a peradventure.

Our only fear for Mr. Motley is his honesty and straightforwardness. He has never trod the crooked paths of diplomacy. Evasion has never been one of his intellectual weapons. Trickery is no part of his nature. He has never been brought face to face with the impediments, devices, and complications of international negotiation. He is not by experience fitted to see through the infinite variety of subterfuges adopted by foreign cabinets to accomplish their ends. Like any innocent and unsophisticated exponent of our national interests, he is liable to be imposed on by apparent sincerity. Yet, even here, as what is said to him officially must be in terms of words, a man accustomed to deal with the meanings of words and to comprehend their deepest import, little is to be feared. Sentences, we feel assured, will not warp the judgment of Mr. Motley. He is an American—every inch of him. In fact, he is the very best of all the foreign appointments. Would that all were as good and unexceptionable as he!

ARE WE NEUTRALS?

From the N. Y. World.

There is a tendency in certain quarters to square the Cuban by the English problem, and, no matter what our convictions of right may be, to do, or to refuse to do, things in respect to the Cuban insurrection according to the influence which our acts will naturally have upon our side of the pending dispute with Great Britain growing out of the Queen's proclamation of neutrality or the fitting out within her territory of Anglo-Rebel cruisers to devour our commerce. Such conduct is undignified and unworthy of the United States.

Whether President Grant has come to a conclusion in respect to the form of the issues, if any, he will frame against England, since the rejection of the Johnson-Stanley treaty, the public is uninformed. We do know, however, that quite recently, in conversation on the subject, the President remarked that, rather than adjust the dispute on the basis of mere pecuniary damages to injured ship-owners or cargo-owners, he would prefer that Congress should undertake their indemnification. This would seem to imply that, in his opinion, there was a wrong and injury to our *national* honor for which Great Britain must satisfactorily atone. Whether he finds evidence of such intentional wound of our national dignity in the original declaration of neutrality (where Sumner finds it), or in failure to preserve that neutrality, as made apparent by the implied permission to the Confederates to maintain their naval bureau in Liverpool, under the charge of Captain Bullock, and fit out therefrom, with the guilty connivance of English ship-builders and officials, naval expeditions (where the *World* finds it), we are in the dark.

Far be it from us to expect any subsequent administration to vindicate all the official performances of Mr. Seward as Secretary of State. For three or four years he vexed the ears of foreign powers with useless discussion as to the name to be given to the thing which was shaking a continent with the tread of its hostile armies—the gigantic struggle in the heart of the United States, on the one hand, to uphold, and, on the other hand, to destroy the Federal Union—as though war were any the less war because a civil war. Instead of accepting the proffer of neutrality by England, and then holding her resolutely to all the obligations that neutrality imposed, Mr. Seward occupied himself in teasing Earl Russell to revoke the declaration, and, at the same time, humbly apologizing to that power for the act of Captain Wilkes in taking from the steamer Trent contraband of war in the persons of the two insurgent ambassadors, Mason and Sildell—who, in their diplomatic character, were conveying political and indirect military aid to the Rebellion—and accompanying this apology with an unnecessary admission that the act of Captain Wilkes was wrong in principle. But, apart from the vagaries of Mr. Seward, the United States have again and again announced the doctrine that a neutral is bound to prevent a proximate act of war against a belligerent from originating on its territory, and, if so originated, it is a just ground of complaint by such belligerent and demand for indemnity.

Now, in respect to Cuba, it is clear that we of the United States can desire nothing so much as to see her people pursuing the path of prosperity and happiness under institutions similar to our own. If, then, the administration and the country are convinced that our obligations to a community struggling to throw off the dominion of Spain and secure for itself liberty protected by law demand that, as a nation, we give moral and material aid, then let us manfully say so, and openly intervene in favor of the insurgents and against the parent government. Above all, let us avoid sneaking into a war with Spain or any other foreign power.

All accounts we get from Washington represent President Grant as sympathizing strongly with the Cuban insurgents. In that he is in accord with the mass of our people, who think the insurrection in that island looks to larger individual liberty and the advancement there of the rights of men. But President Grant is not quite free to indulge his personal sympathies so far as to let them control his official conduct. He inaugurated his administration by a declaration that bad laws would be enforced, if for no other reason than to secure their repeal. Perhaps this was but a shining bubble blown to amuse the people, like his promise to reform the Government and purify the administration by expelling mere "politicians" from places of executive power. At any rate, he gave the pledge; and there is a law on the statute-book which, among other things, provides that, if any person shall have set on foot or prepare the means for any military enterprise, to be carried on from thence against Spain, such person shall be fined and imprisoned. Also, if any citizen of the United States accepts and exercises in New York a commission to serve against Spain, or procures anybody to enlist to serve against Spain, he shall be fined and imprisoned. This is municipal law, which President Grant is bound to enforce, if he be a neutral in respect to Cuba. Has he put in operation any means to execute this law? Has he issued any proclamation announcing his neutrality, and warning his fellow-citizens of the impending pains and penalties of this law? Has he instructed Mr. Pierrepont, or Mr. Grinnell, or Mr. Barlow to be vigilant in this respect, to the end that we maintain our honor intact and be a Government of law and not of passion?

If the nation is not to be neutral, but is to be an enemy of Spain and ally of the insurrection against her sovereignty, then be it so! But had not President Grant better convene Congress and send to them a message asking that authority be given to him to suspend, as to Spain, our neutrality laws, and, if need be, declare war against that power?

Does President Grant intend to maintain an honest or a dishonest neutrality, or no neutrality at all?

CONGRESSMEN ON THEIR TRAVELS.

From the N. Y. Times.

Time was when the close of a session of Congress brought relief to its committees. Or if perchance a committee found the continuance of an investigation necessary, members remained at Washington to conduct it. That old-fashioned mode of transacting business no longer suits the House committees. They propose to turn the recess to pleasurable account, and to prove their zeal in the public service by travelling hither and thither with all the pomp and circumstance of Congressional authority, at the public expense. There seems, indeed, to have been a rather undignified game of grab among the chairmen concerned to secure the wherewithal for their enjoyment. The contingent fund is not unlimited, and the maxim "first come first served" has been applied to such purpose that little is left for inevitable expenditures. The choicest plum has fallen into the lap of Mr. Schenck. As the head of the Ways and Means committee, he has secured $10,000 to defray the cost of a tour down and across the continent. An inspection of custom houses at work is the professed object of the trip, which will begin at New York and end at San Francisco. With free railroad passes, and dining and wining all the way, ten thousand should bring back the investigators handsomely. Three thousand form the measure of General Banks' enjoyment, which is to be sought in Cuba or Heaven knows where; and a like sum has been made available by Mr. Bingham for a jaunt to Alabama in relation to Judge Busteed. New Orleans being more expensive than Montgomery, it is not surprising that General Paine and his associates, who are desirous of working up the Louisiana election cases, could not consent to start with less than a snug five thousand, which should provide a sufficiency of juleps for the hottest weather. General Garfield and his Census Committee, and Mr. Lynch and his Shipping Committee, are provided for with three and two thousand respectively. Even the Committee on Retrenchment cannot forego its chance of recreation, for which a modest two thousand are all that is available.

Fortune dispenses favors invidiously. A grateful and patriotic nation may not begrudge summer enjoyments to its law-makers, but at least it may ask that they shall be impartially dispensed. As the matter stands, the holiday journeyings, with Uncle Sam as the treasurer, are confined to a handful of the members, and they all of one party. If Mr. Banks, for example, is entitled to an ocean trip and its delightful *et cetera*, the cost thereof being drawn from the House contingencies, why should not Mr. Fernando Wood draw upon the same source for his European excursion? And so all round the House. If mileage and sessional allowances are not to be the limit of the country's provision for its legislators, and if trips by land and sea are to be added as a means of enlarging the minds and invigorating the bodies of those who weary of Washington and home, we insist that all the members shall profit by the arrangement. There is quite enough of monopoly without extending it to pleasurable pilgrimages.

As to the plea that these wanderings are undertaken in the public service, with a view to the acquisition of knowledge or the performance of work, we attach no credence to it. If the Ways and Means Committee wants to learn something touching the operation of the tariff, or the machinery of the customs department, it should call to its aid experts and practical, experienced men, who really have some ideas on the subject. The Special Commissioner of Revenue, we venture to say, already knows more in regard to it than will the members of the committee after their return from San Francisco; and if, on some specific point, more light is needed, he, or some one like him, is the best man to supply it. The perambulating process is more likely to confuse than to enlighten; it may yield big blue books, but of accurate, trustworthy, and exhaustive information it will almost necessarily be barren. And as with the Ways and Means Committee, so with the Census and Shipping Committees. Their investigations, conducted on the wing, will be farces, or something worse.

The whole business is derogatory to the dignity of Congress, and a burlesque upon practical methods of inquiry and work.

VIRGINIA—RECONSTRUCTION.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

General Canby, acting under instructions from Washington, will very soon issue his proclamation appointing a day of election and prescribing the mode in which the pending constitution shall be voted on by the legal electors of the State, the registries being meantime carefully revised and corrected. The day will probably be the last Thursday in June or the first of July; if the 4th of July did not fall this year on Sunday, we could wish that the new birth of the Old Dominion to freedom and loyalty might date from that day. Meantime the "conservative" State ticket having been formally withdrawn, it is manifest that most of its late supporters will vote the independent Republican or Walker ticket, so far as they shall vote at all. And though the election is still nearly two months off, the issues unsettled and the parties about to come into collision are now matched for the first time, the cardinal principles which are to triumph in the struggle are already clearly indicated, as follows:—

1. The Free Constitution, framed a year or more since, will in the main be accepted by a large majority, if not without serious opposition. (This secures blacks equal rights with whites.)

2. The test-oath and all disabilities not prescribed by the XIVth Amendment to the Federal Constitution will be voted down—also by large majorities.

3. State officers, Representatives in Congress, and a new State Legislature will be chosen, of whom a decided majority will profess to be, as most of them will truly be, friendly to General Grant's administration.

4. Two U. S. Senators of like faith will be chosen by this Legislature the week after its assembling.

5. The predominant desire of the masses to have peace, industry, security and prosperity will make itself very generally respected, in spite of the bitterness still rankling in thousands of hearts.

6. A vast immigration from the North, whereof the vanguard is already traversing Virginia's valleys and scaling her ridges, will rapidly appreciate the value of her lands, break up her plantations into farms, permeate her omnipresent forests with new roads and new clearings, while a very considerable proportion of her still growing timber is destined to enter into the construction of new dwellings and other structures within the next few years. In short, Virginia, having had enough of civil war and devastation, is about to subordinate political strife to industrial progress and material prosperity, and thus advance to a future of power and wealth undreamed of in her past.

—We have said nothing as to the relative strength of the Wells and Walker tickets respectively, nor have we even indicated a preference between them. On this point we may speak hereafter. But General Wells' late letter, wherein he courteously yet clearly repudiates enduring proscription and disfranchisement, recognizing and acquiescing in the benignant intimation on this head of the last Chicago platform, has divested the contest between them of much of its original importance. For the present, we rest in the joyful conviction that 1869 will see Virginia fully reconstructed and re-established on the substantial and beneficent foundations of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS AND GENERAL GRANT'S FOREIGN FOREIGN POLICY.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The opportunity now offered to General Grant for the extension of the boundaries of the nation and its moral and material power throughout the world is without a precedent in American history, and without a comparison in the records of the human race. If as a soldier the results of his strategy and tactics and his co-operative combinations of numerous armies, amounting to over a million of men, and distributed over an area of eight hundred thousand square miles, eclipse the grandest combinations of the first Napoleon, he has now the opportunity as a statesman to reduce by comparison the late imperial programme of Napoleon the Third in both hemispheres to a mere bagatelle. General Grant, in a word, has the opportunity of making this Government, by general consent, the arbiter of the American continent, and he has the advantages for securing, through China and Japan, the commercial balance of power in Asia. He may thus make Washington morally the dominating political capital of the civilized world, and New York and San Francisco the commercial and financial centres of the world's exchanges.

Cuba, Mexico, and the Alabama claims cover the three great foreign questions upon the settlement of which the commanding position indicated may be secured for the United States. The annexation of Cuba is only a question of time; but the time may be lengthened or shortened, according to the interest of the administration in the settlement of this question. It seems to us that without any difficulty, considering the domestic embarrassments of England, France, and Spain, the subject of the annexation of both Cuba and the island of St. Domingo might be so far pushed forward meantime as to be submitted for the ratification of Congress at its next session in December. Such, too, upon this matter, is the present favorable aspect of things in the Gulf, and at Washington and in Europe, that we are strongly inclined to the conclusion that the annexation suggested will be among the recommendations of General Grant's next message to the two houses. These acquisitions will give us the lock and the key of the Gulf of Mexico, and by the law of gravitation as they ripen all the contiguous islands will fall in.

The possession of the Gulf involves the control over every isthmus ship canal interoceanic transit route from Tehuantepec to Panama. To make this control effective and useful, however, the absorption of Mexico and Central America becomes a political and commercial necessity. Having, since Napoleon's protectorate, given the people and politicians of Mexico a fair trial in self-government, in which they have signally failed, we may now, without fear of European opposition, follow the example of Napoleon, and, in the interests of humanity, civilization, law, and order, take Mexico under our care, and by treaty with the local authorities provide also for the fusion into the great republic of the Central American States. The great impediment which in 1847 deterred General Scott from the acceptance of Mexico as a free gift in the name of the United States, was in the broad political lines of distinction and caste which at that time divided the whites from our black and African-tinctured people. Now those barriers are all removed, and under the new dispensation of "liberty, equality, and fraternity" the hybrids of Mexico cease to be an embarrassment on either side. Subject, then, to the will and pleasure of our Government, Mexico and the Central American States await the development of General Grant's foreign policy.

On the Alabama claims the upshot of Senator Sumner's exhaustive and conclusive exposition of the case for the United States has been put into a nutshell by Wendell Phillips in this demand—a full pecuniary recompense for the damages suffered by our commerce from Anglo-Rebel cruisers, and a distinct disavowal of Lord Russell's neutrality and belligerent rights of 1861 as a precedent for the future guidance of England. Now, as with the acceptance of this ultimatum the most convenient settlement to both countries will be the cession of British North America, so with the rejection of this ultimatum by England the occupation of the New Dominion will be the most convenient alternative for the United States. For this alternative, upon a call for volunteers, two hundred and fifty thousand trained soldiers could be mustered along our Northern border within sixty days. Senator Chandler's late speech on this subject was rather a stump harangue from a Western demagogue than the argument of a responsible American statesman; but still his leading idea is fixed in the public mind of the great Northwest. Those people, as to a natural outlet for their heavy surplus products, are looking now to the opening of the St. Lawrence to the sea with something of the same feeling which led them against the late Rebellion to the reopening of the Mississippi.

General Grant, as a Western man, we doubt not, is a believer in this whole programme of expansion, North and South. He is, too, a man of war; but as President of the United States it is manifest that his paramount desire is peace, at home and abroad. Our only apprehension concerning his foreign policy is that his desire to avoid war may so entangle him in diplomatic cobwebs and red tape as to render him powerless to do anything in giving a satisfactory shape and direction to the Cuban or the Mexican question, or the Alabama claims. Upon all these questions, moreover, the powerful interest of the bondholders will be apt to prove a drag upon the administration. We rely, however, upon the progressive ideas, sagacity, and moral courage of General Grant, sustained by the general drift of public opinion, in our expectations of a foreign policy which offers not only the continent for our occupation, but its boundless resources from which to meet our public debt.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Early yesterday morning two ice-houses, situated on the west bank of the Schuylkill river, opposite Turtle Rock, were destroyed by fire. Being situated within the limits of the park, they had been purchased by the city, and were about being demolished and the lumber and stone removed by John Jones, who had contracted therefor. There was no ice stored in them, and the loss incurred is simply the value of the old lumber. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

—At ten o'clock on Saturday morning the examination of female applicants for teaching vocal music in the public schools was held in the Normal School, Sergeant street. There were forty-five applicants present, and the examination was conducted by Professor Jean Louis, assisted by Dr. Leipold Meignen, superintended by Mr. Steinmetz, President of the Board of School Directors, and Mr. Armstrong, chairman of the Music Committee, assisted by Mr. Fessen, of the Girls' Normal School. The applicants had to answer twenty questions in writing, and to pass a vocal and verbal examination, both very thoroughly.

—The funeral of General John Ely, late United States Marshal for this district, took place on Saturday, from No. 727 Pine street, and was attended by the United States Court officers and a number of personal friends. Rev. Albert Barnes made a brief address at the house, in which he referred to the military services of the deceased in supporting the Government. The burial took place at Woodland Cemetery.

—The body of an unknown white man was found in the Delaware on Saturday, at Market street wharf. Deceased was dressed in red flannel shirt, with the figure 9 on the breast, black pants, and long boots. The Coroner took charge of the body.

—Matthew Flanagan, aged forty-two years, residing at No. 918 Walnut street, while quarrelling with his employer on Saturday, in Blackberry alley, had his left arm broken, and was badly bruised about the body. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 137¾.

—Small-pox is raging at Panama.

—J. R. Jones wants to go to Brussels.

—Commissioner Delano is on a visit to Ohio.

—National bank note circulation, $290,806,465.

—At Panama bogus American coin is circulating.

—Ex-Secretary McCulloch is building a $25,000 house in Washington.

—The Mississippi river is very nearly up to high water mark, and threatening.

—San Francisco on Saturday celebrated the completion of the Pacific Railroad.

—General John C. Robinson has been retired with the full rank of Major-General.

—Forty-five horses and mules were lost by the burning of a St. Louis livery stable on Saturday.

—On Wednesday, the National Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic will meet in Cincinnati.

—General Canby has fixed the first Tuesday in July as the day for holding the election in Virginia.

—A man was arrested at Scranton yesterday, suspected of being Brooks, the escaped murderer of Brodhead.

—One square of the business portion of McKeesport, near Pittsburg, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

—Sergeant Robinson, who interfered in Payne's assault on Mr. Seward, has been presented with $500 by the citizens of Nevada.

—Radford A. Rhodes, a prominent Republican of Warren county, Georgia, was assassinated last Wednesday night at his residence.

—General H. G. Sickel will be appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District, vice Alexander Cummings, resigned.

—The Louisiana Congressional Election Investigating Committee commenced their investigation on Saturday morning with the First Congressional District in New Orleans.

—Miss Martha J. Cairnes, who shot and killed Nicholas McComas at Jarrettsville, Md., last month, has been tried and acquitted, the jury being out but five minutes.

—The American Medical Association, in New Orleans, adjourned on Friday, to meet on the second Tuesday in May next, and afterwards took an excursion down the Mississippi.

—A majority of the stockholders of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads met at Chicago on Saturday and decided on consolidation with the Lake Shore Railroad.

—The trial in New Orleans of Auditor Wickliffe, on the second indictment, upon the charge of misdemeanor in office in issuing fraudulent warrants, closed at 10 o'clock Friday night with a verdict of not guilty.

—Father Walton, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, yesterday read a letter from the Plenary Council, recently held in Baltimore, advising Catholic parents to withdraw their children from the public schools.

—Before the Railroad Committee of the Cincinnati City Councils, in connection with the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce, the representatives of the various routes for Northern railroads presented the advantages of their respective lines on Saturday forenoon. Great confidence is felt in the speedy completion of the Grand Trunk line from Cincinnati to Chattanooga.

Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, May 8.—In answer to inquiries from the Associated Press of New York as to the condition of the London money market, the following may be stated as a correct view of financial affairs here:—The stock market has been influenced unfavorably by the increase in the rate of interest of the Bank of England to 4½ per cent., and the current belief that a further advance will be made shortly; also, by the political uncertainty occasioned by Senator Sumner's speech, the exportation of gold and foreign loans, and the depressed state of trade.

CORK, May 8.—O'Sullivan, the present Mayor of Cork, has refused a nomination for Parliament from the electors of Youghal. The Irish national papers defend the recent course of O'Sullivan.

MADRID, May 8.—It is certain that proposals have been made to the Cortes to name Marshal Serrano as Regent, and General Prim as President of the Council and Minister of War, until a king is elected. In the Cortes yesterday General Prim alluded to the rumors that he meditated an attempt against the Liberal regime, and pronounced them utterly baseless. He declared that the future would prove that "honor and liberty" was his motive. It is reported that General Cabrera, a noted Carlist leader, has appeared in Catalonia.

MADRID, May 9.—The condition of the national finances causes much anxiety. It is estimated that the expenditures will exceed the revenues by 12,000,000 reals.

FLORENCE, May 9.—The new Cabinet is composed as follows:—President, General Menabrea; Foreign Affairs, Mirghetti; Interior, Ferrares; Justice, Mirabelli; Commerce, Barogue. There will probably be no change in the War, Marine, or Finance Departments.

BRUSSELS, May 9.—The Senate has refused to pass the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt. Bara, Minister of Justice, has resigned. He is urged to remain in office, but refuses to do so unless the Senate is dissolved.

BERLIN, May 9.—A congress of German Protestants is to meets at Worms on May 31 to consider and frame a reply to the recent appeal of the Pope to the Protestants.

Strange Societies in Paris.

A very extraordinary book might be written on the secret societies of Paris. From time to time gossip speaks of this or that coterie formed for some strange purpose—some for investigating marvels, others for amusement, others for strange crimes. A feuilletoniste, M. Lopedier, has given a few of these in a pamphlet, which has caused an extraordinary sensation. Firstly, there is a union, composed of cultivated and aristocratic people, who actually believe that they meet while asleep, in dreams or some equally mysterious manner, but in distant lands and wonderful scenes. Before retiring they rub themselves with an ointment which is given them by the leader of their club, the composition of which medicament is guarded as a sacred secret, or swallow certain drugs. Their present chief is a Countess de Caniment or Camont, a highly accomplished and beautiful woman of thirty, but an incurable tete-mon-tee and enthusiast. One of her disciples gravely stated to M. Lopedier that he had met the countess the night before in the moon. "Why not publish a description of it?" asked the writer. "You could greatly advance the cause of science by your revelations." "I would do so," replied the visionary, "were it not that a repugnance to communicate such knowledge—a terrible repugnance—seizes on us at the first step and increases as we advance. There are moral laws and an irrepressible sense of fitness which insensibly govern humanity. Mankind are not yet morally prepared for an accurate knowledge of the moon's surface." It is very remarkable that Madame de Camont and her disciples converse in their meetings of the scenes where they met, and evince a perfect knowledge of what the others have done.

There is the Society of the Trous Judas—the meanest association on the face of the earth. A Trous Judas is a hole bored through a door for the purpose of watching people within the room, and it is said that an immense number of people provide themselves with gimlets for this purpose. The Society Trous Judas is wealthy, and has an alliance with lodging-house keepers. At their meetings those who have "interesting" reports read them. This precious union has twice had serious trouble with the police, who watch them closely, and, it is said, use their revelations by means of spies. By-the-way, it may be as well to inform those who propose travelling on La Grande Route, that whenever they take a room on the continent it is as well to carefully examine all doors and walls, though in many cases the openings are so artfully constructed that it is impossible to detect them.

Another very singular society is one founded many years ago by a small and secret circle of Russian ladies and gentlemen for the purpose of intoxicating themselves with the Siberian mushroom (Agaricus muscarius). How this is done can be learned from books of travel. The society, which was originally entirely Russian, has not more than fifteen or twenty members, about one-third of whom are at present Russian. It is, however, said that a M. de Leshtor formed an independent club of the same kind, and that it has branches in Marseilles and other cities. M. Lopedier notes it as curious that men soon weary of these mushroom orgies, and that they are not more liked by women, in whose organization the intoxication acts more favorably, or at least more agreeably, than with the opposite sex. As might be expected, this society takes extraordinary precautions against being discovered.

The Wonders of Minute Workmanship.

In the twentieth year of Queen Elizabeth a blacksmith named Mark Scaliot made a lock, consisting of eleven pieces of iron, steel, and brass, all of which, together with a key to it, weighed but one grain of gold. He also made a chain of gold, consisting of forty-three links, and, having fastened this to the before-mentioned lock and key, he put the chain about the neck of a flea, which drew them all with ease. All these together, lock and key, chain and flea, weighed only one grain and a half. Oswaldus Norhingerus, who was more famous even than Scaliot for his minute contrivances, is said to have made sixteen hundred dishes of turned ivory, all perfect and complete in every part, yet so small, thin, and slender that all of them were included at once in a cup turned out of a peppercorn of the common size. Johannes Shad, of Mitelbraun, carried this wonderful work with him to Rome, and showed it to Pope Paul V, who sat and counted them all by the help of a pair of spectacles. They were so little as to be almost invisible to the eye. Johannes Ferrarius, a Jesuit, had in his possession cannons of wood, with their carriages, wheels, and all other military furniture, all of which were also contained in a peppercorn of the ordinary size. An artist named Claudius Gallus made for Hippolytus d'Este, Cardinal of Ferrara, representations of sundry birds sitting on the tops of trees, which, by hydraulic art and secret conveyance of water through the trunks and branches of the trees, were made to sing and clap their wings; but at the sudden appearance of an owl out of a bush of the same artifice, they immediately became all mute and silent.—*World of Wonder.*

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....4'48 | MOON RISES....4'35
SUN SETS....7'05 | HIGH WATER....1'34

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

J. PRICE WETHERILL, SAMUEL G. STOKES, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	April 24
Cimbria	Havre	New York	April 24
Paraguay	London	New York	April 24
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	April 28

FOR EUROPE.

Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	May 11
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	May 11
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	May 12
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	May 12
Lafayette	New York	Havre	May 15
City of London	New York	Liverpool	May 15
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	May 18
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	May 20

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	May 11
Prometheus	Philada	Charleston	May 13
Eagle	New York	Havana	May 13
Juniata	Philada	N. Orleans and Hav.	May 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	May 15
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro	May 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Washington and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. brig Anna, Westerdyke, St. Jago, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Raven, Lightfoot, Sagua, Warren & Gregg.
Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, Portsmouth, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. B. Darling, Baxter, Boston, Weld, Nagle & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. barque Danish Princess, Sepwith, 36 days from Newcastle, E., with mdse. to C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Ortolan, Leeman, 10 days from Havana, with sugar to A. F. Damon.
Brig Minnie Abbie, Harding, 14 days from Trinidad, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr L. W. Wheeler, Lewis, 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Schr Onward, Bunker, 9 days from Caladona, N. S., with coal to H. Budd.
Schr Henrietta, Clark, 14 days from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to E. A. Souder & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans April 29, via Havana May 3, with cotton, hides, cigars, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers from Havana—Mrs. J. W. Denver and three children; Miss K. Dodd; Mrs. M. Falconet; H. Debach; C. Handy; R. Jordan; L. Kesler; J. W. Bond, wife, child, and two nurses; Q. Gonzales; S. Gonzales; A. Gonzales; Y. Gonzales. From New Orleans—E. J. Springbett; B. F. Mead; F. Pierson; Mrs. Ott and son; W. Smith; R. Southwick; A. Sawers; Mrs. E. A. Yorke; John Krohn; C. Prollius; Charles Cole; Mrs. Hitch and two children; Mrs. J. McLeary, 5th inst., lat. 30 25, long. 79 50, exchanged signals with schr Ellie L. Smith, from Mobile for Philadelphia. 8th inst., off Bombay Hook, saw barque Ermine, from Liverpool, and schr Abbie Pitman, from Wood's Hole. The J. experienced very heavy northerly gales from lat. 32. Died at sea, 6th inst., John W., only son of John W. and Johanna H. Bond.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Willis Marin, Collins, 10 days from Cardenas, with molasses to C. M. O'Callaghan.
Schr J. V. Wellington, Chipman, 6 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr Cohasset, Gibbs, 3 days from New Bedford.
Schr W. H. Mitchell, Cole, from New York.
Schr Jane E. Durfee, Hunter, 10 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, cleared at Mobile 3d inst., for Liverpool, with 3478 bales cotton, weighing 1,977,185 pounds, and valued at $316,483.
Ships John O. Baker, Spear; Melbourne, Horton; and barque E. A. Kennedy, Hoffses, for Philadelphia, remained at Liverpool 26th ult.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 8th inst.
Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 8th inst.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 7th inst.
Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York 7th inst.
Barque Wm. Fisher, Birney, from Maryport for Philadelphia, sailed from Queenstown 27th ult., after receiving a thorough overhauling.
Barque Hunter, York, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Timothy Field, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared at Galveston 30th ult.
Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, cleared at Havana 30th ult., for Caibarien.
Brigs Manson, Gilkey; Harp, Daly; and Liberty, Devereux, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Almon Rowell, Davis; Mechanic, Dyer; and Lone Star, Kenealy, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Rio Grande, Bennett, and H. O. Phinney, Boyd, sailed from Matanzas 29th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Curtis Tilton, Somers, 16 days from Cienfuegos, at New York 7th inst.
Schr Jesse Williamson, Jr., Corson, hence, at Providence 6th inst.
Schr Carrie Holmes, Holmes, hence for Norwich, at New London 5th inst.
Schrs John Crockford, Davis, from Fall River; Hattie, Carter, from Providence; and Wm. Collyer, Taylor, from Dighton, all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 5th instant.
Schr Josephine, Phinney, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 6th inst.
Schrs R. G. Whilden, Fennimore; S. & E. Corson, Brown; David Collins, Townsend; and L. C. Hickman, Robinson, hence, at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Christopher Loeser, hence for Bath, put into Holmes' Hole 5th inst. with loss of rudder head.
Schrs Thomas Booz, E. M. Amsden, J. H. Moore, Mary Standish, Anna Martin, Harry Lee, J. B. Austin, J. Satterthwaite, Richard Vaux, E. H. Graham, Clara, Mazzie, J. Chadwick, Armenia Bartlett, Princess, A. Hammond, Fawn, Skylark, S. P. M. Tasker, and John Franklin were below Boston 7th inst.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 7th inst.
Schr Hotchkiss Hodgdon, hence for Rockland, at Holmes' Hole 6th inst.
Schr H. Croskey, Hackett, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst. and sailed again.
Schrs Midnight, Decora, Lookout, Viola, S. A. Boice, E. G. Willard, C. B. Wood, Lady Ellen, A. Townsend, Union Flag, Christopher Loeser, and Fannie W. Johnson sailed from Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schrs E. M. Knowles, Clemens, and William Rement, Perry, hence for Portsmouth; J. A. Crawford, Young, do. for Weymouth; and Ocean Star, Woodman, do. for Rockland, at Edgartown 4th inst.
Schrs A. Barton, Frink, and L. & A. Babcock, Smith, hence for Boston. M. & E. Henderson, Grice, do. for Portsmouth; and Neva, Card, do. for St. John, at Edgartown 5th inst.
Schr Calvin, Clark, hence, at Belfast 5th inst.
Schr Abigail Haley, Haley, hence, at Portland 6th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Philadelphia for Boston, before reported ashore on Quogue Beach, ran on morning of 4th inst., about 10 o'clock, at low water, and grounded on the outer bar, about 250 yards from the beach. Her decks are under water at low tide, and she will probably be a total loss. The vessel is being stripped of sails and rigging. No insurance. She registered 195 tons, and was built at Dorchester in 1866.

PAPER HANGINGS.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

NO. 251 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18§

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh, Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL PAPERS and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Stt. 12 28p

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN, FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

5 27§rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

CALL AT AYRE'S SHIRT DEPOT, NO. 58 N. SIXTH Street, below Arch, and get some of his IMPROVED SHOULDER SEAM PATTERN SHIRTS, which surpass all other Shirts for neatness of fit on the breast, comfort in the neck, and ease on the shoulder. Also Ties Scarfs, Bows, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., etc., etc 4 5 mwsrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

SEVERE TEST

AND

GREAT TRIUMPH

OF

MAISER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES,

At the Great Fire and entire destruction of the MAMMOTH SKATING RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS.

The MAISER SAFE used by Mr. Proskauer, the Caterer, at the great Odd Fellows' Ball, was taken from the ruins the day after the fire, and opened on the ground, before an immense crowd of spectators. Notwithstanding that it had been at a white heat for a long time, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

The hero has returned to his companions at

MAISER'S SAFE STORE,

No. 434 RACE Street,

Where he can be examined. 5 3 mwfim

C. L. MAISER,

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

3 5§ No. 434 RACE Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES,
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS,
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7§rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3§

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
ETC. ETC.

3 11 wfm3m

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirt inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sa Twine et
JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

in 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND an other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27§

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.

C. W. RUSSELL,

NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,

3 2§ Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,

Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,

Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 5 1 1m

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N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.

Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth§

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight, self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfmsm No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

MERRICK & SONS'

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S

PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S

PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE, AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

J. VAUGHN MERRICK. WILLIAM H. MERRICK.
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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets.

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.

JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.

Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WORKS,

TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.

OFFICE, 141

No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

CHROMO LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENT

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of

ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,

Including a Number of Choice Gems.

A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.

A large assortment of

NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 1

WINDOW SCREEN.

FLIES AND MOSQUITOES.

MAGOUN'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE

WINDOW SCREEN

WILL FIT ANY WINDOW.

SELLERS BROTHERS,

NO. 623 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 29 1m

MUSIC STORES.

LOUIS MEYER

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened his

NEW MUSIC STORE,
No. 1413 CHESNUT STREET,

(Opposite Homer, Colladay & Co.'s dry goods palace), with a choice stock of American and foreign sheet music, pianos, etc. Agency for the world-renowned Munich photographs of the Goethe and Schiller galleries, by Kaulbach and other celebrated artists.

Also, constantly on hand, a complete stock of Leypoldt & Holt's books, Tauchnitz edition of British authors, Didot's edition of the French Classics, etc.

Just received.—Photographs of the celebrated new cartoon, called "Heroes of Music of Italy, France, and England," contains 88 life-like portraits, three sizes, at $12, $4, and $1. 4 28 wfm 1m

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN TATUM, of the firm of Daniel and John Tatum, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the 31st day of May, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished and any business of meetings required by section 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted.

The Register will certify whether the bankrupt has conformed to this duty.

A hearing will also be had on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of June, 1869, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge.

Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court and seal thereof, at Philadelphia, April 30, 1869.

(SEAL.) C. R. FOX, Clerk.

Attest—WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. 5 3 mlt*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ADELIA HASSE.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the separate account of GEORGE W. HASSE, one of the executors of the last will and testament of ADELIA HASSE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, May 19, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

5 7fmwst* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of FREDERICK C. SMITH, Administrator of Estate of MARY M. HOFFNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, May 17, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the office of E. H. THARP, No. 32 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 5 5wfmst

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of J. HALL ROHRMAN and JOHN BARNHURST, Executors of estate of PRISCILLA BARNHURST, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 11, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 408 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

4 30 fmwst* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased.

The auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CATHARINE GRUNDLOCK, Administratrix of WILLIAM GRUNDLOCK, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, May 18, 1869, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 328 S. THIRD Street, in the city of Philadelphia. SAMUEL B. HUEY,
5 5 wfmst Auditor.

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MONDAY, MAY 10, 1869.

THE NEW DOMINION AND RECIPROCITY.

The Canadians have been sorely afflicted by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. The United states furnish infinitely the best market for their products, and the restriction of this market has exerted so depressing an influence upon their industry, that many of their citizens are disposed to cut the Gordion knot of their difficulties either by the short and easy method of emigrating to this country, or by advocating annexation. It is bad enough to struggle against a bleak climate, they argue, but if we are also to be restricted in the sale of the products raised with so much toil, it is folly to contend against such double disadvantages when cheap land can be purchased in the Union. As a practical result, the price of real estate in many districts seriously declines, on account of the general desire to seek free homes and free trade with the American people, under the broad ægis of the Great Republic.

It is true that the New Dominion imports into this country during the last fiscal year amounted to more than twenty-eight millions of dollars, but as nearly all these articles were brought into competition with American products of a similar description, after paying a duty varying from ten to twenty per cent., it is evident that the profits of the farmers, lumbermen, and fishermen of the New Dominion were much diminished, and the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty has exerted on some articles an almost prohibitory influence. Thus in the last complete year of the Reciprocity treaty live stock valued at $5,503,318, and wheat flour valued at $2,970,348, were imported into the United States free of duty, while last year the twenty per cent. imposts reduced these importations to live stock valued at $2,275,501, and wheat flour valued at $572,618.

If the American market was freely opened to our northern neighbors it would be more desirable to them now than ever before, because they could derive the full benefit of the high prices which prevail here, and undersell American producers, without being subjected to the taxation which has been imposed to defray the expenses incurred in the suppression of the Rebellion. As their hands are by no means clear of the guilt of fostering treason, encouraging raids, and increasing the perils which environed this country, they have the mortifying consciousness of knowing that they are reaping some of the fruits of their own folly, and that, as in the story rehearsed by the English poet—the man got well, it was the dog that died.

The Finance Minister of the New Dominion, annoyed by the evident signs of prostration, and anxious to divert the attention of the Canadians from the most natural remedy for their distresses, made a speech in the House of Commons at Ottawa on Friday last, in which he said:—"Much as we desire, on national and commercial grounds, a less restricted intercourse with the United States, we are not prepared to give up our national existence for it." This and other similar passages strongly indicate that the annexation feeling is rapidly increasing on our northern border, and that a few years more of the present policy, rigidly enforced, will either decimate the population of the boasted New Dominion, or make the desire to convert its territory into States of the American Union nearly universal. The Minister would scarcely have attacked annexation if it was a mere bugbear, and his assault upon it is the strongest proof that could be given of the tendency of public sentiment.

The Reciprocity treaty benefited but a very small portion of the American people, and only a few sections are interested in its revival, while many interests, and especially those of Pennsylvania, would be positively injured by its restoration. Any country, whether contiguous or remote, which wishes to enjoy free trade with us, should obtain it only on condition of sharing our domestic burdens and becoming bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. When the New Dominion is ready to look to Washington instead of London as the central point of authority, it should enjoy free trade with the United States, but not before; and the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania should sternly resist the machinations of the advocates of reciprocity on local as well as broad national grounds.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE OLD DOMINION.

General Canby, the Commander of the Military District of Virginia, it is stated, has decided upon Tuesday, July 6, as the time for holding the election in that State, in pursuance of instructions from President Grant. The result of this election can result only in the full restoration of Virginia to all her relations to the Union, so long in abeyance. Various causes have conspired to delay the consummation of this much-to-be-desired result, and they can be set forth most readily in a brief sketch of the progress of the reconstruction movements in the State.

Towards the close of 1867 a convention for framing a constitution for the State, in accordance with the provisions of the Reconstruction acts, assembled at Richmond, and devoted several months to this task, under the presidency of Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court. The instrument prepared by this convention, generally known as "the Underwood Constitution," provided for the full establishment of negro suffrage; included the disability provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution; required State officers to subscribe to the iron-clad test oath; embodied a homestead clause, retrospective in its operation; and provided for the establishment of a system of free schools similar to that prevailing throughout the North. While the advocates of an unqualified compliance with the terms of restoration laid down by Congress were thus earnestly at work upon an effort to reconstruct the State, the old secession element was equally active. On December 7, 1867, at a mass meeting held in the Richmond Theatre, the reactionary white man's party was organized, the principal plank in their platform being a determined and obstinate opposition to the Constitution, whatever might be its shape, or however lenient its provisions. The First Families of the Old Dominion did not wish to be reconstructed, even in the slightest degree, under the auspices of the Richmond Convention, made up, as it was, of a mixture of the two races. Submission to the dictation of their former slaves was a depth of degradation into which they were decidedly opposed to sinking.

As soon as the Underwood Constitution was completed and placed before the people, the white men's party began to move in earnest. On May 8, 1868, they held another convention at Richmond, placing gubernatorial and Congressional tickets in the field, and mapping out the details of a most thorough canvass of the State. Their leading men were immediately scattered through the State, and by their harangues so inflamed the minds of the white element of the population, and brought so much obloquy upon the Underwood Constitution, that its friends and the advocates of reconstruction in general saw certain defeat staring them in the face. Under these circumstances, General Schofield, the late Secretary of War, who then commanded the Department of Virginia, declined to assume the responsibility of ordering an election, and turned the whole question over to Congress, the leading members of which body, fully acquainted with the situation, likewise declined to take any action for the time.

Up to this point the main objection urged by the white men's party against the Underwood Constitution was the negro suffrage provision. On this they joined issue with the reconstructionists, and the result of the issue would evidently have been fatal to the latter; but the triumphant election of General Grant to the Presidency, and the certainty, thence resulting, that on no other terms could the State be restored to representation in Congress and relieved from military rule, opened the eyes of some of the most prominent leaders of the white man's party. A split in their ranks resulted, the seceding portion declaring themselves for negro suffrage on condition that the Rebel element should have a chance to hold office, and that other obnoxious features of the Underwood Constitution should be expurgated from that instrument. During the latter part of April a convention was held at Richmond under their auspices, at which the anti-reconstruction candidates placed in the field nearly a year before were withdrawn, and their support tendered to the Walker ticket. This ticket had been placed in nomination by certain so-called Republicans who were dissatisfied with the action of the Petersburg Convention, held in March, in selecting H. H. Wells as the candidate for Governor. G. C. Walker, the opposition Republican candidate for Governor, is a resident of Norfolk, but not many years have elapsed since he left New York, carpet-bag in hand, in search of just such a streak of fortune as this. His associates upon the ticket for Lieutenant-Governor and Attorney-General are both natives of the State, of no particular standing or ability.

In this shape, then, stands the contest at present. The former opponents of reconstruction who have now given in their adherence support the Walker ticket, and the Walker Republicans, in return for this accession to their ranks, will oppose the test-oath and disfranchisement clauses of the Constitution and the election of negroes to office. The issue being thus shifted from negro suffrage, it became necessary for Governor Wells to effect a change of base, and this he accomplished successfully in a letter written May 1, and since given to the public. In this letter he recounts the circumstances which have led to the orders for the approaching contest at the polls. On the 3d of April, he visited Washington to secure the passage of a bill by Congress providing for an early election. Failing in his effort to secure the co-operation of the Republican leaders in Congress, he appealed to the President himself, and the result was a message advising Congress to do just what it did ultimately do before adjourning—pass a law authorizing the President to order an election at as early a day as he might deem expedient, with the provision that he should separate certain clauses of the proposed Constitution from the body of that instrument, in order that the people of the State might have an opportunity to vote upon them separately. After recounting his part in this movement, Governor Wells states his belief that the people will reject whatever portions of the proposed Constitution the President selects, to be submitted to a separate vote, and further declares that,—

"If a majority of the qualified voters should decide that the test-oath ought to be stricken out, then no man could withhold his approval, but all must give their cordial assent to this authoritative decision."

Practically, therefore, the two tickets which will go before the people of Virginia on the 6th of July will stand upon the same platform, and as the Walker ticket has no merits over and above those presented by the Wells ticket, while it labors under the disadvantage of being supported largely by the Rebel element, there can be but little doubt of the election of Governor Wells, and the ratification of the Underwood Constitution, without the test-oath, disfranchising and other proscriptive clauses. This result will certainly be hailed with delight by every lover of peace and Union, and Virginia, the historical Old Dominion, the mother of Presidents, and the seat and source of empire in the past, will once more resume her honored position in the sisterhood of States, never again, we trust, to be disturbed in the harmony of her relations to the whole country.

THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

From the last monthly report of the Deputy Special Commissioner of the Revenue, in charge of the Bureau of Statistics in the Treasury Department, we gather several important statements showing the extent of our commerce during the month of September, 1868, as compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. The value of the imports for the two months was as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.	Increase. *Decrease.
Dutiable	$31,018,888	$29,466,807	$1,552,081
Free of Duty	1,775,261	1,473,750	301,511
Gold and Silver	1,449,472	1,199,606	249,866
Total imports	$34,243,621	$31,140,163	$2,103,458
For consumption	$23,837,243	$21,336,084	$2,501,159
" Warehouse	10,406,378	10,804,079	*397,701

Of the total amount of imports during September, 1868, $8,281,201 were brought in American vessels or vehicles, while the remaining $25,962,420—or over 75 per cent.—were brought in foreign vessels or vehicles.

The total exports from the United States during September, 1868, amounted in value to $23,567,342, in comparison with $23,666,873 during September, 1867—a decrease of $99,531. During September, 1868, the shipments in American vessels amounted to $8,265,971, and in foreign vessels to $15,311,371. While, therefore, over three-fourths of our imports for the month reached the United States in foreign vessels, less than two-thirds of our exports left our shores in vessels of the same character. The value of the commodities re-exported during September, 1868, was $1,506,236, against $2,029,815 during September, 1867—a decrease of $523,589. The shipments of this character for September, 1868, in American and foreign vessels, were about equal, being $749,367 of the former and $756,859 of the latter.

The value of foreign commodities remaining in warehouses of the United States at the close of September, 1868, was $48,282,689, against $43,434,310 at the close of September, 1867—a decrease of $201,621. The warehousing operations of the port of Philadelphia for the months of September, 1868, were as follows:—

In warehouse at close of August	$3,257,534
Warehoused by direct importations	310,966
" from other districts	49,344
Additions by liquidations and corrections	290
Total warehoused	$3,618,134
Withdrawn for exportation	$8,312
" " transportation	79,241
" " consumption	857,793
Deductions by liquidations and corrections	23,576
	968,732
Remaining in warehouse	$2,649,402
Decrease during month	608,132

The number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade entered at the ports of the United States during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
American vessels	1,003	1,071
Tonnage	304,608	455,993
Foreign vessels	2,369	2,178
Tonnage	527,674	447,827
Total vessels	3,377	3,249
Total tonnage	832,282	903,825

The number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade entered at the port of Philadelphia during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
American vessels	45	50
Tonnage	11,079	15,044
Foreign vessels	27	20
Tonnage	8,336	5,721
Total vessels	72	50
Total tonnage	25,415	20,765

The number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade, cleared from the ports of the United States during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
American vessels	889	966
Tonnage	267,807	444,799
Foreign vessels	2,304	2,194
Tonnage	597,815	485,792
Total vessels	3,193	3,160
Total tonnage	775,622	930,591

The number and tonnage of vessels in the foreign trade cleared from the port of Philadelphia during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
American vessels	25	16
Tonnage	10,348	6,000
Foreign vessels	33	27
Tonnage	11,581	8,072
Total vessels	58	43
Total tonnage	21,927	14,072

The movements of vessels in the coastwise trade at all the ports in the United States during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
Vessels entered	9,060	9,155
Tonnage	2,886,324	2,909,441
Vessels cleared	9,074	9,072
Tonnage	2,979,024	2,811,474

The movements of vessels in the coastwise trade at the port of Philadelphia during the two periods were as follows:—

	Sept., 1868.	Sept., 1867.
Vessels entered	111	86
Tonnage	39,037	34,454
Vessels cleared	122	107
Tonnage	43,424	51,889

In the following table is given a comparative statement of the total imports and exports of the United States for each fiscal year ending June 30, from 1857 to 1868. The imports and exports of the blockaded ports during the years of the war, 1861-5, are necessarily omitted:—

Year.	Imports.	Domestic Exports.	Foreign Exports.
1857	$360,890,141	$338,985,065	$23,975,617
1858	282,613,150	293,758,279	30,886,142
1859	338,768,130	335,894,384	20,895,077
1860	362,166,254	373,189,274	26,933,022
1861	335,650,153	228,699,486	20,645,427
1862	205,771,729	213,069,519	16,869,466
1863	252,919,920	305,884,998	26,123,584
1864	329,562,895	320,035,199	20,256,940
1865	234,434,167	306,306,758	30,390,365
1866	445,512,158	550,684,277	14,742,117
1867	417,831,571	438,577,312	20,611,508
1868	371,624,808	454,301,713	22,601,126

The imports, exports, and re-exports of specie and bullion during the past twelve years are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Re-exports.
1857	$12,461,799	$60,078,352	$9,058,570
1858	19,274,496	42,407,246	10,225,901
1859	7,434,789	57,502,805	6,385,106
1860	8,550,135	56,946,851	9,599,388
1861	46,339,611	23,799,879	5,991,210
1862	16,415,052	31,044,651	5,842,989
1863	9,584,105	55,993,562	8,163,049
1864	13,115,312	100,473,562	4,922,979
1865	7,225,377	51,825,277	2,522,907
1866	10,329,156	82,643,374	3,400,697
1867	22,070,475	54,976,196	5,892,176
1868	14,188,368	84,197,920	10,038,127

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT sunburn and all discolorations and irritations of the skin, bites of mosquitoes or other insects, use Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and has no equal as a toilet soap. For sale by druggists generally. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 4 §

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING will be held, under the auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION OF THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, on TUESDAY EVENING, May 11, at 8 o'clock. Mr. J. R. SYPHER and others will deliver addresses. An interesting time is expected. Come and welcome. 5 10 2t

ALUMNI OF GIRARD COLLEGE.—A Special Meeting of the Society will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at PHILADELPHIA CITY INSTITUTE, N. E. corner EIGHTEENTH and CHESNUT Streets, to take into consideration the late extraordinary charge of Judge Allison to the Grand Jury in reference to the management of the College. A. S. PRITCHARD, Secretary.
JOS. BLASCHKEEK, Chairman Ex. Com.
Every graduate is particularly requested to attend. 1t*

NOTICE.—THE RICHMOND GRANITE COMPANY.—Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company, in Richmond, Va., on THURSDAY, May 20, at 3 P. M.
L. P. ASHMEAD,
5 10 3t* x Secretary and Treasurer.

KINGSLAND OIL COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 17th instant, at 12 M., at the Office of the Dalzell Company, No. 218 WALNUT Street.
WILLIAM F. HANSELL,
Philadelphia, May 6, 1869. 5 [5 7fmw4t] Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BLOOMSBURG IRON COMPANY will be held at the Office at IRON DALE, Columbia county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, May 19, 1869, for the Election of Nine Directors, to serve the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other business.
WILLIAM E. S. BAKER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
No. 122 RACE Street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869. 4 29 17t*

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 1336 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO RENT—TO RENT.—
A HANDSOME RESIDENCE.
No. 1534 LOCUST Street.
Twenty feet front; in good condition.
Possession given May 20.
Rent $1300 per year.
Apply on the premises. 5 10 3t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.
This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots, clear of all incumbrance, on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.
We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given.
To societies desiring large tracts of land a liberal reduction will be made.
ALFRED C. HARMER, President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 3[wfm] No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf]

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL CAN give any just idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic Sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 8 3mrwf

REVENUE TARIFF!
EQUAL TAXATION!
The citizens of Philadelphia are invited to attend a meeting
AT CONCERT HALL,
ON TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 11,
At 8 o'clock,
MR. EDWARD ATKINSON,
of Boston, and other speakers will address them in favor of
FINANCIAL REFORM!
Admission free.
Seats reserved for ladies. 1t*

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.—
PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1869.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the company, No. 233 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 11, 1869, at 12 M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.
1t*

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
COLLECTIONS MADE ANYWHERE IN NEW JERSEY. 5 1 1m*

DIVIDENDS, ETC.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1869.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street.
The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
5 3 60t] Treasurer.
NOTE.—The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE WALLACE OIL COMPANY, No. 319 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT (making the seventeenth dividend), payable on demand.
5 10 3t* FRANK H. STEEL, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t H. P. SCHETKY, Cashier.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of tax. [5 4 6t] W. RUSHTON, JR., Cashier.

KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand, clear of taxes.
5 4 6t WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier.

PAIN PAINT.

HOW IT'S DONE.

A strong and massive wooden tank
With Croton water fill
Up to the notch on upper plank,
Now watch the master's will.

Into this water WOLCOTT pours
Something that changes all
Into PAIN PAINT, and this restores
The weak or sick who call.

PAIN PAINT is made of water cold,
'Tis simple water, too;
Except THIS COMPOUND—what I told
Are facts—can prove them true.

And if you drink a pint of it,
'Tis harmless as the dew;
Jump in the tank, lie down or sit,
Can never injure you.

Water alone is just as good,
If human pores would fill,
But oily flesh always withstood
Till WOLCOTT changed the rill.

What WOLCOTT adds we do not know,
'Tis done as quick as thought;
He every month to all will show
How quick PAIN PAINT is wrought.

He changes water into PAINT—
This water penetrates
Into the flesh when sick or faint:
There is no PAIN that waits.

The flesh will drink all full so quick,
Evaporation starts;
No heat or fever long can stick—
From body quickly parts.

The smallest infant you can bathe
With WOLCOTT'S PAINT all o'er;
Inject it, or your limbs can lave,
Or wash your eyes when sore.

All inflammation it extracts,
And this is all its claim;
'Tis done so quick you think it acts
Like magic, for its fame.

Now, if plain water only could
Reach the absorbent's base,
It would be every whit as good
As PAIN PAINT for the case.

'Tis water that evaporates,
And pumps the fever out,
And PAIN must leave; it never waits;
One trial stops all doubt.

Please use a little common sense
When PAINT you buy or use,
For when your PAIN is great, immense,
Small bottles don't abuse.

A great big surface sore and lame
A pint or quart require;
Now don't on WOLCOTT lay the blame,
Half ounce won't quench much fire.

A thimbleful can't quench big flames,
'T will fitty earaches cure;
Use mother wit, ye men or dames;
The way is plain and sure.

A pint will only cost a V,
And holds eight times or more
Of dollar bottles; thus, you see,
Three dollars saved in store.

And you must add as much again
Of water yet to PAINT.
'Tis double strength; REDUCE is plain
For infidel or saint.

Keep these directions in your mind,
Then use and understand
For every pain you surely find,
This gives it its demand.

I have related what are facts,
Philosophy and cause
Of PAIN PAINT, and just how it acts:
'Tis based on natural laws.

If you a doubt have ever spun,
Come test it free, that's fair,
At WOLCOTT'S, hundred and eighty-one,
Free office, Chatham square.

The sale of your preparations continues to increase. We are constantly receiving large orders from all parts of the country; in fact, from almost every State in the Union. There is a large order laying before me from Tennessee. The people everywhere acknowledge the ANNIHILATOR for catarrh, and your PAIN PAINT for the relief of all pain, takes the place of both medicine and physician, and that your theory of cure is correct. I am satisfied your sales excel any other remedies, and that you will be compelled to greatly enlarge your facilities for manufacturing. I hope you will not delay this order, as I am nearly out.
100 gro. PAIN PAINT, 25c. size; 25 gro. 50c. size; 10 gro. $1, 1 gro. $1; ½ gro. $8 size.
5 gro. ANNIHILATOR, 25c. size; 1 gro. $1 size, or pints.
CHARLES N. CRITTENTON,
Warehouse No. 7 Sixth avenue, New York.
Six pints of Annihilator for Catarrh or Colds in the Head, or one Pint of Pain Paint, double strength, sent free of express charges, on receipt of $5; or one gallon of Pain Paint, double strength, for $20. Small bottles sold at all Drug Stores. R. L. WOLCOTT, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 181 CHATHAM Square, N. Y.
Test them free of cost at No. 622 ARCH Street. Private rooms for ladies. 1t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ON MONDAY, the 10th,

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD,

WILL HAVE A

GRAND DISPLAY OF THIN GOODS,

In Great Variety of Textures,

INCLUDING ALL THE

NOVELTIES FOR SUMMER WEAR.

THIN GOODS FOR SUITS,
THIN GOODS FOR WALKING DRESSES,
THIN GOODS FOR EVENING DRESSES,
THIN GOODS FOR THE SEA-SHORE,
THIN GOODS IN ROBES, ETC. ETC. 5 8 2t

CHAMPION SAFES!

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.
LETTER OF MESSRS. DAVID DOWS & CO.
NEW YORK, April 10, 1869.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway.

Gents:—On the night of the 23d ultimo, our store, No. 20 South street, was entered, and a desperate attempt made by burglars upon one of your safes in our counting-room.

The key to the safe in which we kept our securities was locked inside of our fire-proof book safe, the doors of which were literally cut to pieces; from this they obtained the key to the other safe and opened it. Fortunately we had one of your Burglar-Proof Banker's Chests inside, in which our valuables were deposited. This they went to work at with a will, and evidently used up all their time and tools in vain attempts to force it. The night was dark and stormy, and the fact of their knowing where our key was kept shows that their plans were well matured. They tried wedging the door and body of the Chest, and the faithful safe bears evidence of the labor and skill devoted to the work. All was useless, and it is with great satisfaction we report that upon opening it we found our securities *all safe*, and can therefore cheerfully indorse the Burglar-Proof work recommended by you.

You will please send the new safe purchased by us to our counting-house, and take the old one, to show that some safes are still manufactured worthy of the name. DAVID DOWS & CO.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

4 17 4ptf PHILADELPHIA.

AGRICULTURAL.

EARLY VALENTINE, YELLOW SIX Weeks, Mohawk, China Red Eye, Cranberry Bush Beans' Also, Large Lima, Giant Wax, Dutch Case Knife Beans, etc. etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

SEEDS.—GARDENERS, FARMERS, AND others who may want pure and reliable Seeds of our own growth, can be supplied at
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.'S,
Seed Growers and Dealers,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.
Send for descriptive price list.

EXTRA EARLY, CARTER'S FIRST Crop, Tom Thumb, Dan O'Rourke, Champion of England, Eugenie Blue Imperial, Early Washington, Dwarf Marrow, and all other varieties of Peas.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

EARLY YORK, EARLY WINNINGstadt, Large Drumhead, and Flat Dutch Cabbage; Long Scarlet, Early Red Turnip; Early Olive-shaped Radish; Long Orange and Early Horn Carrot, Parsnip, Spinach, etc.
HACKER, WETHERILL & CO.,
4 17 smw 1mrp No. 805 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by T. S. & C. R. FLETCHER,
5 3 tf Delanco, N. J.

ART EXHIBITION.

GREAT NOVELTIES
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
PICTURE FRAMES, ETC. ETC.
NEW CHROMOS,
NEW ENGRAVINGS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
NO. 816 CHESNUT STREET,
4 5 mwfrp PHILADELPHIA.

HEATERS.

REMOVAL.
D. MERSHON'S SONS'
RUSSIAN HEATER
TO
N. W. Cor. TWELFTH and FILBERT.
Ranges, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc. Orders received for all kinds of Brick Work.
A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. B. MERSHON

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

H. V. & H. W. POOR'S
MANUAL OF THE RAILROADS
OF
THE UNITED STATES,
1869-70.
This celebrated work will be issued to subscribers and others on
WEDNESDAY NEXT.
PRICE FIVE DOLLARS PER COPY.
OFFICE, NO. 619 WALNUT ST.,
Room No. 9. 5 8 2t

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
New York. Paris.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON THE LINE OF
PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MOUNT CARMEL HOUSE,
Charles Culp, Mount Carmel P. O., Northumberland co.
WHITE HOUSE,
E. A. Moss, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
Henry Weaver, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL, LEBANON COUNTY,
William Larch, Pine Grove P. O., Schuylkill county.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY,
F. S. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
George F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS,
John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL,
Davis Longaker, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE,
Dr. James Palmer, Freeland P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS,
Jacob H. Breisch, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery co.
DOUTY HOUSE,
Theodore Howell, Shamokin, Northumberland co. [5 4 2mrp

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.
This popular and well-known SUMMER RESORT will be opened for the reception of guests on the 15th of June, under the auspices of J. W. FREDERICK, the former proprietor.
The entire establishment has been renovated and refitted with new and elegant furniture. 4 27 2m

ICE COMPANIES.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE!
Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!
OFFICE OF THE
KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO.,
No. 435 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
Established 1822. Incorporated 1864.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Shippers of
EASTERN ICE.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
F. P. KERSHOW, Vice President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
ICE delivered daily in all parts of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, Bridesburg, Tioga and Germantown. Prices for families, offices, etc., for 1869:
8 lbs. daily.....60 cents per week.
12 " " .....75 " "
16 " " .....90 " "
20 " " .....$1 05 " "
Large consumers at wholesale prices. Orders sent to the Office, or any of the following Depots, will receive prompt attention:—
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND MASTER STREET,
WILLOW STREET WHARF, Delaware Avenue,
RIDGE ROAD AND WILLOW STREET,
TWENTY-SECOND AND HAMILTON STREET,
NINTH STREET AND WASHINGTON AVENUE, and PINE STREET WHARF, Schuylkill. [5 3 1mrp

Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice! Ice!

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfmi

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERchants and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 233 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmi

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Mr. S. Behrens, the musical director, will have a benefit this evening. Balfe's opera of *The Bohemian Girl* will be performed, with Miss Susan Galton in the *role* of "Arline." Mr. Behrens is an estimable gentleman and an accomplished musician, and we are therefore pleased to be assured in advance of the fact that his benefit will be a brilliant success, as all the seats are already taken. The appearance of Miss Susan Galton, however, is the great feature of the occasion, and as this is the first time that she has had an opportunity to sing at the Academy, or in grand opera with an adequate support, much interest has been excited in the event. The opera will commence at quarter past eight, in order to allow Miss Galton to appear first at the Theatre Comique.

To-morrow evening *Martha* will be given for the last time; on Wednesday, *Masaniello*; on Thursday, *Fra Diavolo*, and on Friday Mr. W. Castle will present Verdi's *Traviata* for his benefit.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. John Brougham will commence the last week of his engagement with his new burlesque entitled *Much Ado About a Merchant of Venice*. This burlesque made a decided hit in New York, and it is described as a very amusing affair. The performance will conclude with a new drama entitled *The Peep-Show Man*.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will commence her fourth and last week this evening, in her new drama of *Pepina*. On Friday Lotta will have a farewell benefit, previous to her departure for California.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE *Lischen and Fritzchen* and *A Rainy Day* will be performed this evening. Miss Susan Galton will appear in the first piece.

AT THE AMERICAN a number of new features, which will add greatly to the interest of the entertainment, will be introduced this evening, and the programme will present sufficient variety to suit all tastes.

THE NEW YORK CIRCUS, under the management of L. B. Lent, will commence a season of two weeks to-day on Eighth street, above Race. The troupe is the largest in the country, and it contains a number of performers who have no superiors in their specialities, and there is also a large collection of trained performing horses, ponies, dogs, and mules. The management promises that the entertainments shall be of the highest class, and that they shall be free from any objectionable features. Matinees will be given every day at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE CHESNUT STREET RINK will to-morrow evening be the scene of a velocipede contest for the fifty dollar gold medal and the championship, between Mr. W. H. P. Covert and Mr. Lewis Fabian. After the championship contest there will be a grand prize exhibition, when a variety of valuable prizes will be awarded to the best riders, the whole to conclude with a sack race by four boys.

On Friday evening a complimentary benefit will be tendered by the Directors of the Rink to John W. Post, manager of the late Race Street Rink.

THE NEW YORK CLIPPER BUILDING.—The New York *Clipper*, the well-known theatrical and sporting journal, has just commenced a new era of existence by moving into a magnificent new building at the southeast corner of Centre and Leonard streets. The *Clipper* has been conducted with remarkable tact; it gives all the latest theatrical and sporting intelligence from all parts of the world, and its articles on the drama and kindred subjects are able and discriminating. The erection of a new building is a gratifying evidence of prosperity, and while internally it is arranged with every convenience for carrying on the various operations of a newspaper office, its exterior is handsome, and it is an ornament to the city.

The *Clipper* Building was designed architecturally by Mr. J. M. Morrell, No. 337 Fulton street, Brooklyn, who selected the modern French style, four stories, with the Mansard roof. The front is of the school of Jean Goujon, and is of remarkable beauty, being one of the purest specimens of correct architecture in New York. Two large and handsome stores are on the first floor, each fifteen feet in height. The second floor is devoted to the business of publication. On one side of the hall is the counting and reportorial rooms, and on the other three editorial rooms, fitted up with all the modern improvements. Upon each floor above are five rooms, three spacious closets and water-closets, until the Mansard is reached, which is exclusively devoted to the composition room. Above is the dome, devoted to the janitor, whose apartments comprise three rooms, with closets. The entire building, fifty-seven by forty feet, and eighty feet in length, from the ground to the top of the handsome railing surrounding the roof, was constructed by Mr. Walter Jones, corner of Tenth avenue and Twenty-first streets. The front is of the Ohio stone called Berea, and the windows in the front of the building are of French glass, imported expressly for the purpose, each pane being sixteen feet square and two forming a window, except the stores, which have four each. The front of the building is graced with a handsome illuminated clock three feet in diameter, and another is placed upon the sidewalk in front of the door. To "cap the climax," a flagstaff of considerable height has been placed upon the roof, which bears a gilt weather vane, emblematic in its character, representing a miniature clipper ship seven feet in length, full rigged and with all sails set, made of zinc and covered with gold leaf. With the increased facilities afforded by these handsome and commodious quarters, the readers of *The Clipper* may expect to see even greater improvements in its management in the future than have been made in the past.

CITY ITEMS.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT—*With choice assortment of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made up to order by competent and experienced Cutters and Workmen into Men's, Youths', Boys' and Children's garments of every style.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

LET US PROTECT OURSELVES.—The physical structure of the strongest human being is vulnerable everywhere. Our bodies are endowed by nature with a certain negative power, which protects them, to some extent, from unwholesome influences; but this protection is imperfect and cannot be safely relied on in unhealthy regions, or under circumstances of more than ordinary danger. Therefore, it is wisdom, it is prudence, it is common sense to provide against such contingencies, by taking an ANTIDOTE IN ADVANCE; in other words, by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most complete protective against all the epidemic and endemic maladies that has ever been administered in any country. As a remedy for Dyspepsia, there is no medicine that will compare with it. Whoever suffers the pangs of indigestion, anywhere on the face of the earth where HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS can be procured, does so voluntarily; for, as surely as truth exists, this invaluable TONIC and ALTERATIVE would restore his disordered stomach to a healthy condition. To the nervous it is also especially recommended, and in cases of confirmed constipation it also affords speedy and permanent relief.

In all cases of fever and ague the BITTERS is more potent than any amount of quinine, while the most dangerous cases of bilious fever yield to its wonderful properties. Those who have tried the medicine will never use another for any of the ailments which the HOSTETTER'S BITTERS profess to subdue. To those who have not made the experiment, we cordially recommend an early application to the BITTERS whenever they are stricken by disease of the digestive organs.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.—
A golden spike and costly rail to-day
Complete the stretch of that majestic way
Which links the Atlantic to the distant shore
Where men grow grapes, and dig the glittering ore.
The imposing piles the ancients reared convey
No potent meaning, like the works we lay:
The pyramids were never built to pay,
Nor move men's minds (!)prove their little day.
Let us rejoice, that since the world began,
No age has wrought such glorious things for man:
In science, art, and all inventive lore,
We shame the dull old cycles gone before:
But as improvement brings its wealth along,
Bad natures, too, progress in doing wrong:
Thieves will break through and steal, unless you awe
By something stronger that the dread of law,
And Marvin's Safes are strong enough to store
The great Pacific Railway's wealth, and more!
That giant work complete, a nation's pride,
The whole wide continent can be supplied.
At MARVIN & CO.'S, 721 Chesnut street.

DETERMINED TO SELL CLOSE.
Prices Marked Down
10 TO 15 PER CENT.
All New Styles.
BANNOCKBURNS,
CHEVIOT,
TRICOT,
GRANIT,
all fashionable in style, and made in a superior manner. I am
DETERMINED TO SELL CLOSE.
CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street.

A DESIRE.—It has long been a desire with medical men to have an agreeable tonic which will act beneficially upon the different functions of the system without deleterious effect. Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters" fully meet the want so long felt. Their base is his pure wine, without any medication, except by herbs and roots. Sold by druggists.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S "New Scale" Grand and Square Pianos have great body of tone, and are as clear and musical as a bell. The Agency is at No. 927 Chesnut street. Every musician should have one.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.

BOYS' SUITS, $3 UP.	WANAMAKER & BROWN.
Our Garibaldis and Bismarks.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Business Suits, $9 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our New Styles Walking Coats	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Dress Sacks.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Light Overcoats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Spring Overcoats, $6.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Suits, $17 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Melton Suits, $16 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Youths' Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Youths' Metropolitan Sacks	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Dress Pants, $5 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Black Dress Vests, $3 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Clergymen's Suits.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Silk Fluted Chesterfields.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Register Walking Coats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Paletot Street Coats.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Harris Cassimere Suits.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our New Styles Boys' Jackets.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Blue Sack Coats, $10 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Every-day Pants, $3 up.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Silk Mixed Suits.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Boys' Department, first floor.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*
Our Custom Department, the largest in Philadelphia.	*Wanamaker & Brown.*

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.
☞ OAK HALL.

MARRIED.

DELANY—OVENSHINE.—On March 31, by Rev. Father Dunn, St. John's Church, P. B. DELANY to Miss ANNA OVENSHINE, daughter of the late Henry Ovenshine, all of this city.

WHITCOMB—LYTLE.—On Wednesday, the 5th instant, by Rev. Dr. Beadle, Dr. C. W. WHITCOMB, of Barre, Mass., to Miss SALLIE S., eldest daughter of the late F. H. Lytle, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GOLDSBOROUGH.—On Saturday, the 8th instant, MARY LAWRENCE, wife of Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, U. S. N., and daughter of the late John Penington.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 260 S. Sixteenth street, on Wednesday, the 12th instant, at 9 o'clock A. M. To proceed to St. James the Less. *

GRAMBO.—On the 8th instant, MARY C. GRAMBO.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Henry Grambo, No. 463 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, the th instant, at 3 o'clock. *

STEIN.—On the 9th inst., EDWIN K., son of Frank L. and Emma Stein, aged 3 years. Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from residence, No. 1712 Master street. *

INSURANCE.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,
To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,
To Make a Good Investment,
INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
OF PHILADELPHIA.
ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

SPRING STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR
GENTS' WEAR.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 1mw ABOVE CHESNUT.

PIANOS, ETC.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
CHICKERING & SONS'
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANOS.

We this day issue a *New Catalogue*, in which we print our *very Lowest Prices*, and from which we make no *Discounts or Deviation* whatever.

Our object is to furnish to our Patrons *the very best Pianos* which can be manufactured, and at the *very lowest Prices* which will yield us a fair remuneration.

Rosewood 7 Octave Square Pianos, Agraffe Bridge, Carved Legs, and all Modern Improvements, at prices from $475 to $600.

It will be our aim, as it has been during the past *Forty-seven Years*, to make the *very best possible Instruments* in every respect. Our rules are:—*Never to Sacrifice Quality of Work done to Economy of Manufacture.*

Rosewood 7 1-3 Octave Grand Pianos, from our Latest and Best Scales, from $1050 to $1200.

Our Prices are set as *low* as they possibly can be to insure the *most perfect Workmanship*, and the *very best Quality of Materials* used in every branch of the business.

Every Piano made by us is fully warranted, and satisfaction guaranteed to the purchaser.

CHICKERING & SONS,
BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
DUTTON'S,
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET,
5 8 6t4p PHILADELPHIA.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 13 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
5 2 6 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

CARPETINGS.

1000 Pieces Brussels,
2000 Pieces Fancy Matting,
JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER.
E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,
NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,
3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

APPLICATION HAS BEEN MADE FOR Duplicate Certificate No. 1248, name of "Portsmouth Orphans' Asylum," issued May 29, 1857, for $1700. New Loan due January 1, 1890. Original lost in fire, Richmond, Va., in 1865. BLAIR & BROTHER, 4 30 tu3m Portsmouth, Va

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! POPLINS! HERNANIES!
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.

BLACK SILKS.

Purple, Green, Gold, Silver Edges.
Cachemire de Soie; Satin Face Gros Grain.
Silks for Mantles and Full Suits.
Some great bargains, 80 cents to $5·25.

SILK CHAIN POPLINS.

Silk Chain Poplins for Suits.
Japanese Figured and Plain Silks.
Scarce Light Poplin Mixtures for Suits.
Stripes, Plaids, and Friendly Wear.

BLACK HERNANIES.

Twisted Silk Hernanies, 62 cents.
Twisted Silk, large open mesh.
Figured and Striped Grenadines.
Black Mohairs, Battiate, Tamise, etc.

LAWNS.

Scarce Black French Lawns.
Finest French Pink Jaconets.
Good display Figured Striped Lawns.
Dress Percales, Chintzes, etc. etc. 1 7 fam

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,
In Stripes and Grey Mixtures.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT ON THIS MARKET.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

SILKS! SILKS!
In Stripes, Checks and Shots,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

8-4 BLACK HERNANI,
HEAVY MESH, AT
$1·50 Per Yard.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

JAPANESE SILKS
AND
POPLINETTES,
A FULL ASSORTMENT.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.

LACE POINTS,
IN NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
4 9 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GRENADINES! LAWNS! ORGANDIES!
JOHN W. THOMAS,
405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
Has now in Stock a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of
NEW GRENADINES in Stripes and Figured,
NEW STYLE LAWNS AND ORGANDIES,
3-4, 4-4, and 8-4 IRON MESH HERNANI,
Together with every variety of NEW and ELEGANT
DRESS GOODS.
3 27 3mrp]
NEW AND CHOICE GOODS are received daily from the New York and Philadelphia markets.

1869.
SPECIALTIES AT THORNLEY'S,
EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN, PHILA.
SUPERB BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE SILKS.
IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS.
RICH GLOSSY MOHAIRS, ALPACAS, ETC.
We offer the most complete and varied Stock of Goods in our Line "NORTH OF CHESNUT STREET," and at a BIG DISCOUNT off Chesnut Street Prices, as everybody knows we can afford to sell CHEAPER, as we WORK under a mere FRACTION OF THEIR EXPENSES,
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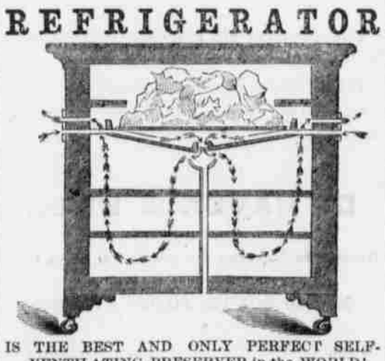

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ALEXANDER DALLAS BACHE.

The Late Superintendent of the Coast Survey—A Biographical Sketch Read Before the Franklin Institute by Professor Fairman Rogers.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute held March 17, Professor Fairman Rogers read a carefully-prepared and elaborate biographical sketch of the late Professor Alexander Dallas Bache, the world-celebrated Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. The long and brilliant connection of Professor Bache with the scientific interests of this country, and the circumstance of his being, in the true sense of the term, a Philadelphian, prompt us to lay the entire sketch before our readers, which we are enabled to do by the receipt of an advance proof copy of the "Transactions of the Franklin Institute," through the kindness of Professor Henry Morton, the Secretary. Professor Rogers' sketch reads as follows:—

Alexander Dallas Bache, the subject of our memoir, was born in Philadelphia, on the 19th of July, 1806. His father, Richard Bache, was a son of Richard Bache, Postmaster-General of the United States, and Sarah, only daughter of Benjamin Franklin. His mother, Sophia Dallas, was the daughter of Alexander James Dallas, Secretary of the Treasury, and the sister of George M. Dallas, Vice-President of the United States and Minister to London.

Mr. Bache was thus connected with families alike distinguished for scientific and intellectual attainments and social position in his native city.

In 1821 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and graduated at the head of an uncommonly good class in 1825, remaining for about a year after his graduation as assistant instructor in engineering. He was then assigned to engineer duty at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., where he remained two years, with General, then Colonel Totten, and while there became engaged to Miss Fowler, to whom he was married in 1828—a woman adorned with those good qualities which enabled her to be his firmest friend and most able adviser throughout his life. In 1828 Mr. Bache was appointed Professor of Natural Philosophy and Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania, at the age of 22, and it is from that time that his scientific career commences. In 1836 he was appointed the first President of Girard College, and made his trip through Europe in the interests of that institution. Upon his return, finding that much time must yet elapse before the College buildings could be finished, he offered his services to the city to reorganize its High School, and at the end of a year, the College not yet being in a condition to require his attention, he resigned his salary, but retained the office of President, holding himself ready for duty when the building should be in readiness, and became Principal of the High School and Superintendent of Public Schools, for which he received a salary from the city. He again took his old chair in the University in 1842, and in 1843 he was appointed Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, which position he held until his death, which occurred on the 17th of February, 1867.

Such is a brief record of one of the most useful and brilliant lives of the past half century. His devotion to science, in the highest acceptation of the term, knew no bounds. His enthusiasm not only carried him forward, but it communicated itself to all who came in contact with him. One reason that he did so much work, was that he was hundred-handed. The moment that he made the acquaintance of a new man he saw what he was good for, what he could do, and, by some mysterious power, he set him to work. When he proposed a line of research, or a matter to be worked up, it always seemed to him to whom he proposed it, that here was just the opportunity for which he had been waiting, and he attacked it with vigor and determination. Thus the great chief always had many hands and brains occupied with the details of the matters which were at the time interesting him, and these outside labors met with so much consideration, and were so handsomely acknowledged, that no one hesitated to repeat them when called upon a second time. No scientific man could render a greater service to science than by encouraging its younger votaries to take up and to persevere in those investigations for which nature may have fitted them; and in this Mr. Bache was eminently successful. He showed this conspicuously when, even as a young man, he was interested in the operations of this Institute, and it is in his labors as one of our old members that we are especially interested.

Very shortly after his appointment to the University, Mr. Bache connected himself with the Franklin Institute. On the 25th of March, 1830, his name first appears in the records of the Society as chairman of the monthly meeting of that date, and from that time until his departure for Washington, in 1844, he was a prominent member, serving faithfully on most of the important committees. He was in the Board of Managers from 1831 to 1839, and Corresponding Secretary from that time until 1843. He served for many years on the Committees on Meteorology, Inventions, Instruction, Meetings, and Publication, and on the Committees on Patent Laws and the Manufacturing Establishments of Pennsylvania. The Committee on Inventions was extended into the Committee of Science and the Arts in 1834.

He was appointed on the Committee on Explosions of Steam Boilers and Strength of Materials in June, 1830, and labored faithfully as a member of both its sub-committees, taking a large part in the preparation of the report, which is still considered one of the classical authorities on the subject. He also took a large share in the labors of the Committee on Experiments on Water Power. As a member of the Committee on Weights and Measures, in 1833, he took a large share in the preparation of the valuable report on that subject. In October of 1842 he delivered the address at the close of the annual exhibition. During all this time he contributed many papers to the *Journal* and to the Philosophical Society, of which he was an active member. He edited an American edition of Brewster's Optics, and conducted a large number of investigations in magnetics, meteorology, and physical science generally. This was probably the time of the greatest activity of the Institute, and Mr. Bache had associated with him as fellow-workers, and as staunch friends for all after life, S. V. Merrick, Frederick Fraley, Dr. Hare, M. W. Baldwin, T. U. Walter, Sears C. Walker, J. C. Cresson, J. F. Frazer, men whose names we now honor as among the brightest lights of the society.

In 1843, Mr. Bache having received the appointment of Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, left Philadelphia, and, of course, his active duties in the Institute, to take up his residence in Washington; but he always considered this city as his home, and looked forward to returning to it at some future period, when his labors for the Government should be ended; and one of his greatest pleasures was to meet his old associates on the occasions of his frequent visits to Philadelphia, and talk over the times when they worked together for the interests of the institute and of science.

When Professor Bache took hold of the survey, he found himself in a position which required all his tact to make comfortably tenable. Some of the older assistants felt aggrieved that a person hitherto unconnected with the work should have been selected as its head, and for many months there was a disposition to make things go roughly, which might have disheartened a man who had smaller views, or less disposition to seize upon the opportunity afforded him to make his new work one of the grandest contributions to the science of the age.

Extreme firmness, imperturbable good humor, and a manner which made all who approached him friends and totally disarmed his enemies, finally enabled him to overcome all obstacles in the interior of the survey; and he applied himself with all his energy to the elaboration of the organization, and the introduction of all the best scientific methods, most of which he extended in their practical application to a point not before reached.

He soon enlisted the best scientific power of the country, either as officers of the Survey, as temporary assistants for some special work, or as friends, who, for pure love of the man and interest in a work to which he devoted his energies, were always ready to contribute their advice or co-operation in those matters which belonged specially to their line of study. It was in this way that he won the title of "Chief," applied to him by a large and ever-increasing circle of scientific men, who appreciated him as the leader of organized science in America.

His peculiar position gave him advantages which could hardly be enjoyed by any other scientific man. Visiting each seaboard city frequently in the discharge of his official duties, he was constantly in personal contact with his acquaintances, and had every opportunity of seeing the new men who grew up in each place. Accustomed to the details of commercial and political business, he had much broader and more practical views than those which are sometimes the result of seclusion in the study or the laboratory. The fact of his having graduated with all the honors of the Military Academy placed him upon a footing with the officers of the army and navy, which was of the greatest advantage to him in his connection with both branches of the service. It has always been usual to detail some army and navy officers for duty upon the Survey, and it not unfrequently happened that Bache had to administer one of his quiet reproofs to some young officer, who, forgetting, or perhaps ignorant of the fact, that his Chief was a regular army man, would attempt to plead a "custom of the service" or a point of etiquette as an objection to some distasteful duty. Of that rare power of administration which appears to be partly natural and partly the result of education, Mr. Bache had a large share, and the scientific and business operations of the Survey moved like clock-work under his guiding hand. He loved to put the machinery together, wind it up, and then, dismissing it all from his mind, hear the report at the end of the month or designated time, when he would take up the thread of the matter just where he had last left it, and as if he had thought of nothing else during the interval. He understood thoroughly the way of doing nothing for himself that could be done for him by others, and thus reserved his time and his powers for that work which he alone could do. His practical knowledge of methods of observation was extraordinary, and he could pick out interpolated figures in records of work, or tell an astonished observer that on such a night he had omitted to examine the level of his instrument, with an accuracy that bordered upon the marvellous.

His capacity for work was astonishing. Not contented with the large and ever increasing labors of the Survey, he was an active member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution; associated there with his warmest and most trusty friend, Professor Joseph Henry, of the Light House Board, of numerous special boards on harbor improvements, President of the National Academy of Sciences, and ready at all times, and constantly called upon, to use his tongue or his pen to advance the true interests of science at all points.

It is not common that with those abilities to which we have referred are combined those social qualities which render their possessor agreeable in ordinary life; but Mr. Bache possessed them in an eminent degree. Released from his official duties, about which he was usually very methodical, he was the pleasantest companion at the dinner table or in the saloon that young or old could desire. Extremely fond of society, his hospitable house in Washington was always open to his friends, who carried away with them the most charming reminiscences of its bright wood fires and sparkling candles, and in his summer camps there were always some extra tents for those who were fortunate enough to receive invitations to visit him in his wild retreats. He spent several months of each year under canvas, at the primary triangulation stations, or on base measurement, and returned to his duties in the capital refreshed and invigorated by the mountain air, long strolls, and change of scene. Bright reminiscences are those of these mountain camps, with the morning's writing, the midday dinner, the genial face of the kind hostess, the picasant chat over the bottle of Rhine wine, and, if there was no observing in the afternoon, the long rambles down the hill, with the climb back again, the camp being of necessity very near to the summit, finishing up with an evening of conversation or reading, unless the stars were good enough to allow themselves to be observed.

With a never flagging determination to carry the scientific operations of the Survey up to and beyond the highest point of excellence attained in other countries, Mr. Bache spared no pains or thought in perfecting all the details of the various processes with such success that in every branch important steps were made. To the apparatus for the measurement of bases especially, as being the instrument upon which the accuracy of succeeding work depended, he early turned his attention, and produced a base measurer which is yet without its equal in the world. In 1845 he took up the subject, and discarding the principle of using surface marks or dots on the measuring bars, and bringing them into coincidence by means of microscopes, he applied the contact level already invented by Respold for another purpose, and by thus introducing the method of end contact, facilitated the comparisons with the standard bars, the practical working in the field, and the accuracy of the operations in a remarkable degree. The extremely beautiful method of equalizing the conducting power and consequent rapidity of expansion of the iron and brass bars of the apparatus, by making their sections proportional to their conducting powers and specific heats, and then making the final and most delicate correction by applying varnishes of different colors, is an admirable example of the care which he bestowed upon the smallest details.

Having found the metrical system in use on the Survey as introduced by Mr. Hassler, he continued it, and always felt a deep interest in the adoption of that, or of some other universal system of weights and measures, by the civilized world. His position as Superintendent of Weights and Measures, of course, brought the subject constantly under his notice. As a member of the Committee on Weights and Measures of the National Academy, he also discussed the matter thoroughly, and at one time he leaned evidently towards making an attempt to establish, by a Congress of nations, an *entirely new* standard, which should be adopted as an universal one. His two general objections to the metrical system were: first, the fact that later observations have shown that the metre is not the 10,000,000th part of the earth's quadrant; and secondly, that the actual length of the metre is not, in practice, nearly so convenient as that of the foot or the ell. The latter is no doubt the strongest objection that can be made to the metre as an universal standard, and perhaps the only one; and later, Mr. Bache seems to have determined that the metric system had too strong a hold to be rooted out by any other where it already has been adopted, and was prepared to give his unqualified support to any measures looking to its adoption as an universal system. It is a little singular that the period of his death witnessed the legalization, to a limited extent, of the metric system in England and the United States, and the consummation of one of his most cherished projects, the determination, by the Atlantic Telegraph Cable, of the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Washington, which was made for the Coast Survey, in December of 1866, by Dr. B. A. Gould. For several years, in fact since the laying of the original cable, everything has been prepared for these observations, and the preliminary report of their success was made to the National Academy of Sciences in January, but one month before his death.

During the Rebellion Mr. Bache threw himself, heart and soul, into the service of the Government, and took a most arduous part in the labors of the blockade commission at the very outset of the war. His judgment and farsightedness enabled him to withdraw his parties and vessels from the South almost without a loss, and no information of any value fell into the hands of the Rebels from Coast Survey sources. The Survey furnished most valuable officers during the war for military surveys, and they were much needed, since the engineer officers, being all graduates, were rapidly promoted to line appointments, and technical knowledge in that branch of the staff was sadly needed.

In 1861 Mr. Bache became Vice-President of the Sanitary Commission, and was throughout the war a most influential member of that important body. When Lee threatened Philadelphia in the Gettysburg summer, Mr. Bache did not forget his native city, but immediately offered his services, and those of the officers he had near him, to make a military reconnoissance of the vicinity of the city, and to locate works, to be built if the necessity required. In that sultry summer weather he worked, literally, day and night, and exhausted a frame never much accustomed to severe bodily exercise, and it is doubtful whether he ever recovered entirely from the effects of the labor and worry which he underwent at that period.

When the National Academy of Sciences was established by Congress, in 1863, the choice for President fell, without dissent, upon Mr. Bache, and he continued to discharge the duties of the office with the greatest energy and judgment until his illness withdrew him from active labors. His guiding hand, his moderate counsels, and his constant vigilance in seizing upon every turn which could be of advantage to the scientific usefulness of the Academy, were of the utmost importance to its welfare and power. In the spring of 1864 his health began to fail him. Too much intellectual labor had done its work; the body was too weak for the mind, and a long summer rest, and finally a trip to Europe, were prescribed as the cure. Temporary relief, however, was all that these means afforded, and he spent the remainder of his life in Newport, where he had commenced his public career after leaving the Military Academy.

He died in Newport on the 17th of February, 1867, and was buried at Washington, in the Congressional Cemetery; on Sunday, the 24th. The honors paid to his remains as they passed through New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, were a fitting tribute to his virtues. He was laid in state in the old hall of the Philosophical Society, which, in the early days of his Philadelphia career, had known him so well, and all his friends who knew him in life, and many who, knowing him only through his works, loved him almost as well, crowded around the bier to pay their last tribute of respect to his memory.

It is rare that a man leaves us without a successor appearing to take his place, but the void which Mr. Bache leaves in the general scientific strength of the country has not yet been filled.

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These Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD. PRINCIPAL also payable in GOLD.

Full information cheerfully furnished.

The road will be completed in TEN (10) DAYS, and trains run through in TWENTY-FIVE (25) DAYS.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, d, Etc.,

NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

4 9 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 4 1 3m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 5

SAMUEL WORK. FRANCIS F. MILNE.

WORK & MILNE,

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Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

CITY WARRANTS

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C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,

No. 20 South THIRD Street,

4 2 PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

HAVE REMOVED THEIR

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers' Rates. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS,

Philadelphia and New York.

DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.

ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London,
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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES.

N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

STERLING & WILDMAN,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

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Special Agents for the Sale of

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Dated 1867, due in 1887. Interest Seven Per Cent., payable half yearly, on the first of April and first of October, clear of State and United States taxes. At present these bonds are offered at the low price of 80 and accrued interest, in currency.

Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports, and full information on hand for distribution, and will be sent by mail on application.

Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.

Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, etc. 5 7 1m

REMOVAL.

ELLIOTT & DUNN

HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR NEW BUILDING,

No. 109 S. THIRD Street,

Are now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, and deal in GOVERNMENT and other Securities, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.

Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest.

NEGOTIATE LOANS, giving special attention to MERCANTILE PAPER.

Will execute orders for Stocks, Bonds, etc., ON COMMISSION, at the Stock Exchanges of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Importers and Manufacturers of

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied for cash. lowest prices 12 4

WANTS.

WANTED—50 BOARDERS AT THE

STETSON HOUSE,

No. 445 N. THIRD Street.

$5 per Week, and a First-class Table. 4 17 1m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
No. 230 N. NINTH Street.

4 2 6m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSAC

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, Etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000 Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000 Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000 Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co., 80 Shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first Liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par. Market value, $1,130,325 25	
Cost, $1,093,604 26.	
Real Estate	36,000 00
Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
Cash in bank	$116,156 95
Cash in drawer	413 65 116,569 72
	$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Scinpie, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

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JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,328 70
PREMIUMS	1,193,813 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,006.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

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GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
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INSURE AT HOME,

IN THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance

COMPANY.

No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ASSETS, $2,000,000.

CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.

MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.

POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.

Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and ACTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretar 3 4 3

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital.....$150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,	
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,	
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Wain,	James Hunter,	
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.	

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO CLERGYMEN.

For all further information, adress

JAMES M. LONGACRE,
Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
Office, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
FORMAN P. HOLLINSHEAD Special Agent. 4 16

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

Provident Life and Trust Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
B. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 1 26

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Assets, Capital, $500,000. $2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones,	Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown,	Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor,	T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John F. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.
George L. Harrison,	

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 15

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA,

Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1868.....479,283 39

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen,

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

FAST FREIGHT LINE,

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, May 13, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 22 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, May 1
LAFAYETTE	Rouzeau	Saturday, May 15
ST. LAURENT	Lemarie	Saturday, May 29
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmount	Saturday, June 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145 Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent or Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,

No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,

1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At 9 noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1 2

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

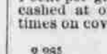
REDUCTION OF RATES.

Spring rates, commencing March 15.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.



FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Manchester, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 4, at 1 P.M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, May 8, at 9 A. M.
City of London, Saturday, May 15, at 11 A. M.
City of Boston, via Halifax, Tuesday, May 18, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

	Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

	FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,

4 5 No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,

No.

Cry for Copyright.

From the London Athenæum.

The demand for a law to protect intellectual property on both sides of the Atlantic is increasing in volume day by day. The communications which follow express a portion of the American sentiment. The first letter is from Mr. Leland, the author of the "Hans Breitmann Ballads," and tells its own story in a way to impress, we should imagine, the official mind with a due sense of the wrongs under which American authors labor in this country. For Mr. Leland, as the communication shows, suffers not only in his purse but in his honorable fame. When Douglas Jerrold was before the Committee of the House of Commons on dramatic copyright, he was asked by a member of the committee whether, under the then existing law, dramatic authors were not in fact "robbed?" to which the wit promptly replied, "Yes, sir! both robbed and murdered!" Now, this is exactly Mr. Leland's case. The unauthorized reprinter of his works has not only helped himself without leave to the "Hans Breitmann Ballads," but has presented them in a form which Mr. Leland protests is both garbled and incomplete.

Mr. Leland very properly declares that the only cure for such manifest wrong is a just copyright law between the two countries.

The second letter is a portion of a communication from the eminent publishing firm of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. These gentlemen enter into some detail as to certain republications of English books by themselves and by the Messrs. Harper, of New York, which we omit, as the statements made by Messrs. Harper & Co. have not been laid before our readers. I will suffice for us to give the summary. Messrs Lippincott, like Mr. Leland, conclude by an earnest prayer that the present uncertainties with regard to intellectual property may be brought to an end by the patriotic wisdom of Congress.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6, 1869.—It is with great reluctance that, as a stranger, with no claim on your generosity, I venture to beg room in your publication for a few remarks, which I certainly would not make were they not offered with the sole intention of benefiting a gentleman who is well regarded by the literary world. I refer to Mr. Nicholas Trubner, of London, to whom I, in common with scores of literary men in America, have been for many years under obligations for acts of the most disinterested kindness.

In the autumn of 1868 Mr. Trubner, influenced, as several concurrent circumstances testify, rather by the desire to gratify me than by the hope of benefiting himself, ventured on the hazardous experiment of reprinting a book of American rhymes, the "Hans Breitmann Ballads," of which I was author. More than this, he advertised it extensively, incurred much expense for it in many ways, and took great pains to insure the success of the work. At least half of the expense incurred might have been spared, with much greater profit to himself, had he simply published these ballads at half price, and reserved nothing for the author, who, far from complaining, would only have been gratified at the opportunity to oblige his friend the publisher.

After the "Breitmann Ballads"—thanks to Mr. Trubner's enterprise—had reached a fifth edition, another bookseller in London wrote to me, offering to pay me to give him the publication of these "poems." I answered him curtly that Mr. Trubner was the only person in London who was authorized by me to publish the ballads in question, and that I would not withdraw the right from him for ten thousand pounds. After, however, recognizing by this very request a right in me to select my London republisher, and receiving a refusal, this applicant has "brought out" a reprint of the American edition of the "Breitmann Ballads," at half the price of Mr. Trubner's. This, of course, will compel the latter gentleman to reduce the price of his edition one-half, which renders it impossible for the author to receive any benefit from the sale, and, what is much more to be regretted, deprives Mr. Trubner of a profit after all his pains.

My principal object, however, in writing this letter is to state that, to remedy as well as I can the evil, so far as my publisher is concerned, of this cheap edition, I have supplied Mr. Trubner with such alterations and additions to my "Breitmann Ballads" as will make his future editions of them the only complete ones, and that, in fact, the series which he now publishes contain several entire poems first published and copyrighted in England. This is especially the case with the volume entitled "Breitmann as a Politician," which is altogether imperfect and incomplete in any shape save that issued by Mr. Trubner. The original American publication of "Breitmann as a Politician," having been issued in haste, is extremely faulty; and it is this which is now issued in reprint to the English public by Mr. John Camden Hotten.

In California, the man who does nothing himself but watch the operations of the industrious gold-miner until the latter has found a spot which "pays," and then "jumps his claim," or deprives him of it by craft, is promptly hung or shot by a committee of intelligent citizens, appointed in general meeting to investigate the case. I do not commend such rough justice as applicable to highly enlightened and refined society, but I may be pardoned for showing what the untutored and unprejudiced mind thinks of "claim-jumping."

CHARLES GODFREY LELAND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1869.—We beg leave once more to call the attention of the public to the two cases originally mentioned by us in the *Athenæum*, of direct violation by the Messrs. Harper of "the courtesies of the trade." 1. They do not deny that our edition of "Greater Britain" was announced in May, 1868. 2. They do not deny that immediately on their own announcement they were notified by letter that we had made an arrangement for it with the English publishers; and, 3. They do not deny that they nevertheless persisted in reprinting it. Their admission of these points we hold to be sufficient to sustain our complaint in regard to "Greater Britain."

But there was another charge brought by us in our letter of January 1, viz., that the Messrs. Harper had previously, in like violation of our rights under the usage of the trade, republished an edition of Trollope's "North America" after they had been made aware, through a personal interview, that we had entered into an exclusive arrangement with the author for its publication in this country. To this statement the Messrs. Harper *make no reply* whatever, and we are justified in inferring that their course in the matter is inexcusable.

Furthermore, we would say that, by special arrangement with the author, we recently published "Her Majesty's Tower," by Mr. W. Hepworth Dixon. A few days after the appearance of our edition, the Messrs. Harper issued an edition of the same work in an inferior style, at a nominal price, compelling us to reduce ours to the same price, thus preventing any remuneration to either author or publishers that otherwise might have been derived from the sale of the work.

Here we might close; but a review of these facts naturally suggests the reflection that the interests of the book-trade in this country, no less than the protection of authors in their just rights, require further legislation at the hands of Congress. It is high time for the passage of a well-considered International Copyright Law, such as will wipe away from our country the reproach of what are known as "pirated" editions.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Noted Libel Suits.

The Cooper libel suits, says a New York correspondent, which came off about twenty-five years ago, created a great deal of interest at the time. They were commenced against the *Commercial Advertiser*, and also against the *Tribune*, for caustic and damaging reviews of Mr. Cooper's later novels, and were each attended by smaller verdicts. Greeley's suit cost in all about $500, which at that time he could ill afford, and we believe that it was his first experience of the kind. A few years before this James Gordon Bennett was sued by John Haggerty, under the following circumstances. It was during the panic of 1837, when the *Herald* was adding to its general news a daily list of failures. During this period many false reports got into circulation, and among these was the failure of the great auction house referred to. At the present time this would be considered a privileged statement, but Haggerty recovered $250, which at that time was a considerable verdict. Bennett was in the end the gainer, just as the *Sun* expects to be, for he made more capital out of Haggerty than could have been bought with an equal sum in any other manner. This is the only damage Bennett has ever paid, notwithstanding the fact that he has uttered more libels than any other journalist in existence. His victims have generally preferred to retaliate with the cowhide, which has nine times been laid on his shoulders.

The *Tribune* subsequently paid $600 to a sea-captain, whose name it erroneously announced in connection with the slave trade, and in this way was victimized through the courts. Such a statement would be considered a privileged one coming in with the general intelligence of the day, and if false to be subsequently corrected. The *Sun*, which at that time was in the hands of Moses Y. Beach, laid itself open about the same time to a similar suit, but in a very peculiar manner. Beach owned the building, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, in which his paper was issued, and let out a number of offices up stairs. One of these was tenanted by a lawyer, Epictetus C. Gray by name, who failed to pay his rent. Beach advertised the claim for sale, and Gray not only sued him for libel, but recovered $500. This injustice seems hardly credible, and yet such was the law of libel only a few years ago. The heaviest damages ever found on a libel suit were those obtained by Edmund Fry in an action against James Gordon Bennet, but the latter, by legal trickery, avoided the payment. Edmund Fry was brother of William H. Fry, one of the editors of the *Tribune* at that time. Both of these men possessed fine musical taste, and the latter had this department under his criticism in the above-mentioned journal. Edmund Fry opened an Italian opera, and labored arduously to sustain it. He incurred the displeasure of the *Herald* for two reasons. One was that his brother was employed on the *Tribune*, the other was his refusal to pay black-mail. The result was that Bennett commenced a series of venemous attacks upon the man, and also upon his exhibitions. So determined was this malignity, that it reached from the manager to his performers. Every one of Mr. Fry's troupe was assailed in the most abusive manner, and the only way in which they could escape was to abandon their employer. The result of this infamous persecution was to utterly paralyze the manager, and finally to ruin him. These things were clearly proven, and the result was a verdict of $10,000 damages in favor of the plaintiff. Bennett, with his usual tactics, appealed the suit, and so prolonged the litigation that it exhausted both the plaintiff's time and money, and at last in a new trial he failed to make out a case. Bennett has also been indicted for libel twice. The first time he narrowly escaped a sentence to Blackwell's Island, by, no doubt, the free use of money; the second time the indictment was by means of peculiar management quashed, and, of course, the culprit escaped. Bennett, no doubt, owes this success to his attorney, the astute Benjamin Galbraith, who is one of the most cunning practitioners in the city. He has paid Galbraith large sums, and has found him a successful champion in the hour of need.

The most famous libel suit on record is that which excited the English courts nearly seventy years ago. It occurred immediately after the peace of Amiens, that brief truce which was succeeded by fourteen years of bloodiest war. Napoleon, at that time First Consul, was very sensitive to public opinion, and being attacked incessantly by one of the London journals, he, through his representative, Baron Otto, made earnest complaint. The chief offender was a French emigrant named Peltier, who published a sheet called *L'Ambigu*, which was devoted to assaults on the First Consul. It was graced with a cut representing a sphynx, with Napoleon's features, thus indicating the mystery of his policy, as well as his Egyptian campaign. On Otto's complaint, Peltier was arrested and tried He employed Sir James Macintosh to defend him and the latter added to his already brilliant fame by his eloquent arguments in defense of free speech. The defendant, however, was convicted, but escaped sentence by the rupture which so quickly threw the two nations into hostilities. Next to this in national importance was the case of The People vs. Croswell, who was indicted for libel on President Jefferson, and tried in 1803. In this case a libel was defined to be "a censorious or ridiculous writing, picture, or sign, made with a mischievous or malicious intent toward government, magistrates, or individuals." By the Roman law, libel was at one time a capital offense, while in the days of Alfred slander of any kind was punished by the loss of the tongue.

In the Croswell case, alluded to above, the question arose whether the truth could be given in defense, and Alexander Hamilton argued strongly in the affirmative, and this has now become the general law of the land.

—The canal to connect the Mediterranean with the Bay of Biscay will cost $88,400,000.

—The Fortress of Luxembourg was destroyed last month by means of two large mines.

—The Queen has changed her birthday this year from May 29 to Wednesday, June 2.

—Two ladies have been damaged by English juries for breach of promise of marriage.

—The progress of Mormonism in London is regarded as very satisfactory by the elders.

—Fifty-two million francs worth of smoking pipes were manufactured in France last year.

—The London *Spectator* alleges that the cost of living in London is fully equal to that in New York.

—Women having a certain amount of property in Russia have the right to vote by male proxy.

—Beloit has $10,000 for its Memorial Hall, which it hopes to dedicate next commencement.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

JOHN SMITH,

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTURER,

BIBLE AND PRINT PUBLISHER,

And Wholesale Dealer in

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

4 15 3m No. 916 ARCH STREET.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICINES, HOSPITAL STORES, DRESSINGS, MOSQUITO BARS, ETC.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 10, 1869.

Will be offered at public auction in this city, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of May, at 10 A. M., at the Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, a large and valuable assortment of Medicines, Hospital Stores, and other property no longer needed for the public service, among which will be found the following, viz.:—

Sulphuric Ether, 7000 ounces; Alcohol, 1700 quarts; Cerate of Cantharides, 6000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Cinchona, 3000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Ginger, 3000 ounces; Compound Spirits of Lavender, 5000 ounces; Powdered Opium, 2000 ounces; Tinct. Opii Camphoratæ, 6000 ounces; Sulphate of Quinine, 500 ounces.

Sperm Candles, Beef Extract, Condensed Milk, Desiccated Egg.

Adhesive and Isinglass Plasters, Gutta Percha Cloth, Patent Lint, Oiled Silk and Muslin Roller Bandages, Linen. Also, 15,000 Mosquito Bars, new.

Full particulars in catalogues. Terms cash; 25 per cent. required as deposits at time of sale, and all goods to be removed within five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
5 16 8t Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.
WASHINGTON, April 27, 1869.

The Navy Department will offer for sale the prize steamer ATLANTA, as she now lies at League Island, on the 15th day of MAY next, at 12 o'clock M.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Station.

The whole amount of the purchase money must be paid at the time of the adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Station within ten days from the day of sale.

A. E. BORIE,
4 29 14t Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.—

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 22, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, for supplying the Signal Service of the army with the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-five (25) HAND TELESCOPES, with Straps and Caps complete.

Sixty-five (65) MARINE GLASSES (Binocular), with Cases and Straps complete.

The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st of July next.

The Telescopes must be of not less than thirty-three (33), and the Marine Glasses of not less than five (5), magnifying powers, and both of defining power, and make similar and equal to the models in this office.

Envelopes to be endorsed "Proposals," and addressed to the undersigned.

Further particulars and requirements made known on application to this office.

The time for the reception of the above mentioned proposals is extended to MONDAY, the 10th day of May next, at 12 M., and the time for furnishing the supplies to the 10th day of July next.

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

L. B. NORTON,
Brevet Major, U. S. Army,
4 26 12t Property and Disbursing Officer.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS,

THE

NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 3:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M., Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:50 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 5:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 3, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3⅝, 4, 4·30, 5·05, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6½, 7, 7¾, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9¼ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7, 7½, 8·10, 9½, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

The 5 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane and Manayunk.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT APRIL 25, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·30 P. M.
Fast Line	11·00 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·50 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail	9·35 A. M.
Fast Line	9·35 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·13 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	3·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Southern Express	6·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. for Freehold.

At 2 P. M. for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7:20 and 11 A. M., 2:20, 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10:15 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and Intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9:30 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1:30 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing THURSDAY, April 1, 1869.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:00 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:00 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, May 10, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia for Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia daily (except Sundays) at 1:00 P. M., running to Oxford.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Bertha in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REG

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Changes Under the New Regime—The Appointments and Removals Made by Collector Moore, with the Salaries Attached to Each Office.

Below we give a full and accurate list of all the changes made in the various departments of the Custom House since the Hon. Henry D. Moore assumed his duties as Collector of Customs for the port of Philadelphia. In connection with each position in which there has been a change, the salary is also named, according to the last edition of the official Blue Book published by authority of the Federal Government. In the list given below, all the persons named as displaced were removed, except in such cases as it is otherwise designated. Nearly every removal is that of an open and avowed Democrat, and political enemy to the present Federal administration. The list reads as follows:—

Collector of the Port,

at a salary of $6330 per annum, with perquisites:—
Henry D. Moore, vice Joseph W. Cake, removed.

Deputy Collectors,

at a salary of $3000 per annum each:—
Benjamin Huckle, vice Henry W. Tracy, removed.
O. G. Hempstead, vice William B. Johns, removed.

Clerks,

at salaries ranging between $1800 and $1909 per annum:—
Robert T. Gill, vice George F. Borie.
William Nicholson, vice H. Clay McIntyre.
Ellis P. Phipps, vice Townsend Ward.
Lucius B. Keim, vice O. G. Hempstead, promoted.
J. F. Byrnes, vice Charles R. Hemphill.
William B. Curry, vice Cary N. Sanders.
H. K. Lathy, vice L. B. Keim, transferred.
F. T. Loes, vice Charles Even.
Charles Jacobs, Jr., vice William B. Curry, promoted.
William F. Townsend, vice John K. Zelin.
William J. Deemer, vice William R. Sturgeon, transferred.
William R. Sturgeon, vice John C. Craig.
Sykes Beaumont, vice Miller Treadwell.
John Vankirk, vice E. P. Phipps, promoted.
Charles W. Ridgway, vice B. R. Keim.
William A. Farr, vice Robert C. Pomeroy.
Joseph Woodward, vice H. K. Lathy, promoted.

Messenger to Custom House,

at an annual salary of $912 50:—
Daniel W. Bussinger, vice Jacob S. Stretch, deceased.

Night Watchman,

at an annual salary of $912 50:—
Thomas C. Spackman, vice James Sherin.

Porter,

at an annual salary of $650:—
Thomas S. Fauscet, vice George Phillips.

Superintendent of Warehouses,

at an annual salary of $1300:—
William Moran, vice William H. Souder.

Gungers,

at an annual salary of $1485 each:—
Joshua M. Butler, vice Elwood Clifton.
William W. Wallace, vice Charles C. Haines.
Levi B. Ulmer, temporary.
Bradley A. Howell, vice William W. Wallace, made permanent.

Measurer,

at an annual salary of $1485:—
Samuel F. Gwinner, vice J. Earl Burr.

Chief Weigher,

at an annual salary of $2000:—
Turner G. Morehead, vice H. Preston Egbert, transferred.

Weighers,

at an annual salary of $1460 each:—
H. Preston Egbert, vice Thomas M. Pursel.
John Gallagher, Jr., vice William T. Murdock.

Foreman to Weighers,

at an annual salary of $912 50:—
John A. Barnes, vice Thomas C. Welden.

Beamsmen,

at an annual salary of $912 50 each:—
David Simpson, vice Maurice Murphy.
Edgar Hartley, vice Hugh Finley.
William T. Pierce, vice Herman Beard.
William H. Campbell, vice Edward S. Kerns.
David Ball, vice William Huntzinger.

Temporary Beamsmen,

at an annual salary of $912 50 each:—
Joseph H. Russell, vice William T. Pierce, made permanent.
Job G. Mitten, vice William H. Campbell, made permanent.
J. A. Hutton, vice David Ball, made permanent.

Assistant Storekeepers,

at an annual salary of $1460 each:—
Louis A. Welchman, vice William S. Ernst.
William S. Ernst, vice John Filbert.

Day Inspectors,

at an annual salary of $1460 each:—
A. E. Colgan, vice D. T. Knorr.
Daniel B. Beitler, vice James G. Edwards.
Andrew Alexander, vice Morris J. Nagle.
Frank D. Benjamin, vice J. B. Nones.
Seigmund F. Getz, vice James C. Justus.
William D. Thomas, vice Thomas H. Green.
Edward Becker, vice Smith Skinner.
James Corcoran, vice F. B. Medlar.
Oliver Wilson, vice S. S. Burns.
John A. Harris, vice William Kinsey.
John B. Whitcraft, vice George W. Gaw.
Cherie Borie, vice John N. Browning.
Enos C. Renner, vice G. Nelson Smith.
A. Bartholemew, to fill vacancy.
William H. Rauche, to fill vacancy.
Lemuel E. White, to fill vacancy.
Jacob Parry, to fill vacancy.
William L. Gregg, to fill vacancy.
Thomas C. Steel, to fill vacancy.
Alexander McIlroy, to fill vacancy.
John Connelly, to fill vacancy.
Walter Shaw, to fill vacancy.
Robert Sharp, to fill vacancy.
Henry Francis, to fill vacancy.
James Lyman, vice C. M. Leisenring.
James R. Taaet, vice John Little.
Stephen P. Hill, vice Thomas Gegan.
William Collis, vice Charles Huntzinger.
Robert M. Morrison, vice George R. Maguire.
William H. Porter, vice John F. Pursel.
Rudolph Schwartz, vice H. F. Smith.
Robert McCain, vice T. Sproie Leisenring.
William J. McCormick, vice John Johnston.
William Hall, vice William H. Johnson.
Bowman H. Shivers, vice William Thompson.
John Evans, vice Henry Derringer.
Johnson Roney, vice John Fullerton.
James Bell, vice T. C. Clark.

Inspector at Lazaretto,

at a salary of $500.
Benjamin F. Miller, vice W. L. Bladen.

Messenger to Inspectors,

at an annual salary of $821 25:—
John Brelsford, vice James R. Templin.

Captain of Night Inspectors,

at an annual salary of $1277 50:—
John B. Bouvier, vice John O. Grady.

Lieutenant of Night Inspectors,

at an annual salary of $1095:—
Ansel W. Lyman, vice William L. Nutt.

Night Inspectors,

at an annual salary of $912 50 each:—
William Lacy, vice Hugh Dugan.
Alex. Crawford, vice John Gallagher.
William W. Burns, vice Patrick Hagan.
John Johnson, vice John McLaughlin.
Robert P. Swain, vice J. J. Maloney.
Jesse Sheeox, vice John Grimes.
Jacob M. Peterman, vice Joseph K. Lawrence.
Joseph Pischer, vice Stephen B. Ricords.
Robert Dougherty, vice Joseph Keyser.
Samuel C. Schaeffer, vice John E. Murphy.
William J. Abbott, vice A. W. Black.
S. J. McPherrin, vice William Hazard.
Matthew Dallas, vice George W. Dougherty.

Foremen to Laborers at Appraisers' Stores,

at an annual salary of $912 50 each.
H. H. K. Elliott, vice Thomas Weilly.
Edwin B. Brown, vice Edward Reilly.

The Collector has altogether about 212 appointments at his disposal, and it will be seen that he has thus far disturbed only 99 of the attaches of the establishment, and has announced that no more changes will be made.

ROBBERIES.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock last evening the residence of Mrs. Whiteman, No. 1639 Race street, was entered by thieves using false keys on the front door. The scamps had packed up a variety of articles to take away, but the entrance of the family, who had been at church, frightened off the robbers, who escaped with only thirteen silver spoons.

The bulk window of the dry goods store at Apple and Diamond streets was broken into last night, and robbed of cologne bottles, etc.

Yesterday morning the residence of C. W. Higgins, No. 607 N. Twelfth street, was robbed of a coat, a lot of silverware, and a gold watch valued at $110.

The house of Mrs. Baker, No. 239 Shippen street, was also broken into by thieves, who stole $25 from the money-drawer.

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—Mayor Fox this morning announced the following appointments:—Francis Burns, Eighth district; Thomas Sisk, Pulaski Geiger, M. B. Bowles, William Yeager, and Francis M. Brown, Second district; Robert Graham, Third district; Nicholas Keller and William McDonough, Eleventh district.

John S. Magee, Captain of the Day Watch, has resigned his position.

An order has just been issued that no communication, note and applicant, will be received by his honor except on Tuesdays and Fridays, and then only between 11 and 2 o'clock.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Disorderly House Case—Wife-Beating—Cruelty to a Horse—Spoon Thief—An Owner Wanted—Suspected of Robbery.

—On Saturday night there was a fight at No. 248 South Water street, to quell which it was found necessary to call in the police. Frank Malloy, the proprietor and seven inmates were taken into custody. All had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter, who bound Malloy over to answer the offense of keeping a disorderly house, and Jesse Hicks for carrying concealed deadly weapons. The remainder were requested to enter bail to keep the peace.

—Thomas Close was taken into custody by Policeman Palmer, at No. 922 Moyamensing avenue, yesterday, for beating his wife and destroying her clothing. Alderman Tittermary bound him over for trial.

—Yesterday John McIlhenny, George Gideon and James Tague stole a horse from the stable of Smith, Simpson & Co., Nos. 1710 and 1712 N. Ninth street, and, attaching it to a lime cart, drove it around the city. In the evening they returned the animal, which bore evidence of brutal treatment, to the stable. They were then arrested, and taken before Alderman Hood, who sent them all below.

—John Gillinghead, living on Howard street, below York, yesterday assaulted his wife in a cruel manner. Alderman Heins held him to bail to answer at Court.

—On Sunday morning Nicholas Connelly went into the saloon at South and Guilford streets, and stole some spoons. Policeman Phillips subsequently arrested him at Fourth and Monroe streets, where he turned on the officer and showed a disposition to resist; but he was conquered and escorted before Alderman Tittermary, who committed him for trial.

—This morning a large skiff, painted white, was found in the Delaware, above Poplar street wharf, with ten bars of pig iron in her. The boat and the iron await an owner at the Harbor Police station.

—John Miller was taken in custody in a lumber yard on Poplar street wharf last evening. He was found in the immediate vicinity of the counting-house, which it was thought he was going to rob. He was held to answer by Alderman Toland.

THE AFRICAN M. E. CONFERENCE REASSEMBLED.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, Bishop Campbell presided, and was assisted by Bishop Shorter, of the Fifth Episcopal District. Religious exercises were conducted by Rev. W. H. Williams. The roll was called, and after the reading of the minutes the body proceeded with business.

Rev. J. H. Rhodes moved that the committee having charge of the dollar tax divide the aggregate according to the Discipline. Several visiting members from other conferences and churches were introduced, and the regular questions of the Discipline were asked. In reply to the fifth—"What preachers are admitted on trial?" Rev. Andrew Till presented James Williams, of the Quarterly Conference of Phœnixville. Rev. S. Smith moved that the recommendation be returned to the Quarterly Conference; and it was done.

Charles Borilley, of the Quarterly Conference at West Chester, Thomas W. Hinton, of the Conference at Columbia, Charles Conover, of the Conference at Attleborough, and Richard Cummings, of New Hope, were presented and received.

When the question, "Where shall we hold the next Annual Conference;' was asked it was decided by a unanimous vote for Trenton. The Conference was still in session on going to press.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Mrs. Margaret Beatty, aged seventy-five years, residing on Chesnut street, between Centre and Church streets, Manayunk, committed suicide by hanging at about 9 o'clock this morning. There was nobody in the house at the time. She had obtained a clothes-line, which she had fastened to a staple in the wall, and having fastened the noose around her neck got on a table, from which she jumped. Her body was seen dangling by a citizen, who ran into the place and cut it down, but it was too late. From the warmth of the body when discovered, it was supposed she had been hanging but a few moments. About a year since the deceased was nearly suffocated by gas, since which occurrence she has been attacked at times with aberration of the mind, and it is believed that she committed this rash act while laboring under one of these attacks.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—Joseph Rosenbaum, aged two years, was run over and killed by a Continental Hotel coach, at 11 o'clock this morning, at Germantown avenue and Thompson street. The deceased lived with his parents at No. 13 Germantown avenue, where the Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

DROWNED MAN.—The body of a white man, supposed to be Arthur Burns, was found in the Delaware at Spruce street this morning. He was five feet nine inches in height, had brown hair and no whiskers. He was dressed in a dark sack coat, cloth vest, blue army pants, dark flannel shirt, and low shoes.

CASUALTY.—Charles H. Gordon was taken to his home in Camden, yesterday, with his hands crushed, by the Harbor Police. He had met with the accident while cleaning the machinery of one of Baird's steamers lying at Walnut street wharf.

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB, from its building at No. 1106 Chesnut street, unfurls its banners to the breeze to-day in honor of the completion of the great Pacific Railroad.

FELL THROUGH A HATCHWAY.—At noon to-day, James Quinn, aged 13 years, fell through the hatchway at store No. 435 Market street. He was so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

FIRE AT NOON.—Stevenson's cooper-shoop, No. 325 South Front street, was slightly damaged by fire at noon to-day. It originated from sparks from the chimney.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR

PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S LONDON

FANCY BISCUITS.

SIXTY DIFFERENT VARIETIES IN SMALL TIN PACKAGES.

Having been appointed Agents for the above house—the largest and most prominent one in Europe—we desire to call the attention of the Trade, as well as consumers generally, to these fine goods, among which are the original Albert, Floral, Eugenia, Pearl, Mixed, Fruit, and a large variety of the finest quality of Biscuit for picnics, serenade, and evening parties.

The Trade will be supplied at the prices charged by the house in London, and will find them the most desirable goods ever yet offered to the public.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

AGENTS FOR PEAK, FREAN & CO.,

DOCKHEAD AND DRUMMOND ROAD, LONDON.

These Biscuits can be had of all First-class Grocers in the city. tuths1

310. D. S. DORMON, 310.

NO. 310 N. EIGHTH STREET, ABOVE VINE

(Successor to Morriss & Hoffman)

Spring opening of Black Silks, Dress Goods, Cassimeres, White Goods, Kid Gloves, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, Notions, Corsets and Hoop Skirts, etc.

Blk. Silks, $2, 2.25, 2.40.	White Goods in great variety.
Blk. Silks, $2.50, 2.75, 3.	Plaid Muslins, 20, 25c.
Blk. Alpacas, 31, 35, 40c.	Stripe Nainsook, 22, 25c.
Lustre Alpacas, 50, 55, 60c.	White and Buff Pique, 25c.
Mohair Lustres, 65, 75, 81.	Yard-wide Chintzes, 28c.

Spring Dress Goods, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 60c.
Wool Cassimeres, 45, 55, 60, 75, 87½, 90, $1, $1.25.
Remember the number, 310, above Vine (large double-front store). 4 22 tuths 6m

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities, I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4thstof E. S. EARLEY.

PASSPORTS PROCURED BY JOHN F. YOUNG, Notary Public, 501 CHESNUT St. 5tuthstu

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Income and Brokers' Returns—An Appeal to the Internal Revenue Commissioner—Duties on Imported Iron.

Army and Navy News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Thomas J. Kinney has been appointed Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Ninth district of Illinois, vice Amos C. Babcock, who declined. John P. Taggart, of Galena, has been appointed Assessor of Utah, vice Carey, resigned. No further appointments of supervisors will be made until the return of Commissioner Delano.

Treasury Department Decisions.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that the tariff, as well as commercial usage, recognizes a distinction between wrought-iron tubes and wrought-iron flues, and that the former are liable on importation into the United States to a duty of 3½ cents per pound, and the latter of 2½ cents per pound under the existing law.

Naval Orders.

Lieutenant-Commander A. P. Cooke has been ordered to the Naval Academy on the 1st of October next. Chief Engineer Henry Mason is ordered to special duty, in charge of machinery, at Providence.

Army Orders.

First Lieutenant Moses Wiley, 6th United States Cavalry, has resigned. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. U. Beret, Major of Ordnance Department, who has been assisting General Dyer while before the court of inquiry, has been ordered to return to his station, and resume his duties as commanding officer of the Frankford Arsenal. Captain Edward Ball, 2d Cavalry, has been ordered to join his company in the Department of the Platte.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Particulars of the Terrible Tragedy in New Haven.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW HAVEN, May 10.—A brutal and bloody murder occurred here about half-past 11 last night. For atrocity and fiendishness it outranks anything of the sort ever committed in this vicinity. The facts of the case, so far as known, are as follows:—A German named Peter Elliger, who boarded at the New Britain House, on Wallace street, was accosted on the sidewalk in front of the house by a man named George McVeeny. The latter asked Elliger for a pipe, and he handed him one, when McVeeny knocked him partially down, and then stabbed him twice, inflicting two ghastly and dangerous wounds in the abdomen and right side. Elliger rushed into the house, calling for help, and a comrade named Louis Bensch ran to his assistance, when McVeeny stabbed him also, cutting his heart in twain, and causing almost instant death. The murderer then fled, and has not been caught yet.

FROM NEW YORK.

Brokers' Revenue Returns.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—A committee of the New York Board of Brokers had an interview with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day, to get an extension beyond the ten days required to make their returns under his recent decision. They claim that the time is too short to allow them to make proper returns.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Cotton quiet; sales of 100 bales. Wheat steady; sales of 21,000 bushels No. 2 at $1 48; white California, $1 70. Corn dull, and declined 1c.; sales 34,000 bushels at 87@88c. Oats firm; sales of 50,000 bushels at 87@88c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $31@31 12½. Lard heavy; steam 17¾@18c. Whisky dull but unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	182¾	Cleve. & Toledo	106
Ph. and Rea. R.	95¾	Toledo & Wabash	72½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	106⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅛
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¾	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86
Chi. and N. W. com.	87⅝	Adams Express	60⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	99⅜	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35
Chi. and R. I. R.	130	U. S. Express	62⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	152⅛	Tennessee 6s. new	65⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	92⅛	Gold	137⅜
West. Union Tel.	42⅝	Market firm.	

ABSCONDING CHINAMEN.

They Run Away from "Melikee" with $18,000.

The readers of the San Francisco *Herald* (says that paper of the 1st instant) will recollect the shrewd swindle perpetrated on the 5th of February last by two Chinamen, Hong Kee and Ah Ting, who muleted a large number of Clay street grain dealers and Front street liquor merchants in about the sum of $18,000, by making extensive purchases of flour and liquor, and absconding with their flour on the China steamer. The chief sufferers among the flour merchants were:—George Babcock & Co., Sperry & Co., George W. Stewart & Co., and Kinney Brothers. They employed Vernon Seaman, agent for Oliphant & Co.'s line of vessels, to telegraph to that house, in hope of seizing the flour as it was landed. The despatch was sent to Liverpool; thence to Point de Galle, at the southern extremity of Ceylon, which is the terminus of telegraphic communication; thence it was taken to Hong Kong by steamer. Little hope was entertained that either the flour or the thieves would be overtaken; for it was feared that they would land their ill-gotten booty before the steamer reached its final destination; or else, anticipating that the telegraph might be called into requisition against them, would transfer it to other hands and themselves escape in the crowd at the landing. It is therefore pleasing to note that a despatch was yesterday received by Vernon Seaman from Oliphant & Co., Hong Kong, informing him that the flour was seized at the place of its destination. The slippery Celestials, however, succeeded in sliding into a crowd of their moon-eyed countrymen, and made good their escape into the interior.

CABLE TOLLS.

A Further Reduction Ordered.

The New York *Telegrapher* says:—"We are authorized to state that, at the meeting last week of the Executive Committee, which controls the business of the Atlantic Cable, and by agreement of all the parties interested, the reduction of the charges for transmission of despatches by the cable, which has been for some weeks under consideration, was finally decided upon. Previous announcements in the newspapers, including that in the Western Union official organ, that reduction had been ordered, were premature and incorrect. On and after June 1 the tariff on despatches between this city and England will be ten dollars (gold) for ten words or less, and one dollar (gold) for each word in excess of the limit. A discount of fifty per cent. will be made on despatches of general or political news to the press for publication. Commercial and financial press despatches, however, continue to be charged at the full rates."

FOURTH EDITION

THE LAST SPIKE!

Completion of the Great Pacific Railway—Celebration the Event.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mass Meetings in Ireland—The Cession of Gibraltar to Spain.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

Finishing of the Pacific Railroad.

2:30 P. M.—The last spike is now being driven in the Pacific Railroad. Each stroke of the hammer is sent by telegraph all over the country to every office.

The Pacific Railroad Opening.

PROMONTORY POINT, Utah, May 10.—The time for laying the last rail of the Union Pacific Railroad is 2:30 P. M. to-day. The Western Union Telegraph line has made arrangements to announce the spiking of the last rail by repeaters, and it will be sent to every station in the Union.

Women Fatally Burned.

CHICAGO, May 10.—A house of ill-fame in Monroe street was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, and Bessie Deer and Nettie Boyd were badly burned, the latter so badly that her life is despaired of.

The refrigerator factory of Dent & Goward, in Monroe street, was burned to the ground. Loss on machinery and material, $35,000.

Attempted Suicide.

Margaret Murray, an inmate of a nunnery in this city, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by drowning. She was rescued.

Pacific Railroad Celebration.

The celebration of the opening of the Pacific Railroad, which takes place to-day, promises to be a grand affair. The weather is all that could be desired.

Troubles Amicably Settled.

ST. LOUIS, May 10.—Omaha despatches say that telegrams from Echo City report that the trouble amongst the laborers near Piedmont have been amicably settled.

The "Last Rail" Again.

Telegraph officials left Echo City this afternoon for Promontory Point, to attend the laying of the last rail. Although the Central Pacific officials deny that the Union Pacific could not reach the meeting point at Promontory Point before May 10, they arranged to lay their own last rail yesterday. They ascribe the failure of meeting the Union Pacific road to obstinacy or bad management of officers.

Departure of Troops for the Pacific.

General Wheaton, with a detachment of the 21st Infantry, left Omaha last night for the Pacific.

Jewish Synagogue Destroyed.

The Jewish synagogue at Quincy, Illinois, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. The loss is about $8000.

Judge Parsons.

Judge Levi Parsons, of New York, President of the Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, running from Fort Riley, Kansas, down the Keosho valley to Fort Smith, Arkansas, arrived here last night with several New York directors. They leave this afternoon for Junction City, for the purpose of making an inspection of the road.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

League Island to be Surveyed.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The survey of League Island, which was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, will be made in a few days. A similar survey will be made of New London, Conn. It will consist of soundings as to the depth of water and capacity of the place for the construction of a navy yard.

Secretary Boutwell's Contradiction.

The financial policy of Secretary Boutwell purporting to be given in a despatch to one of your evening contemporaries on Saturday would bevery well but that it lacks the essential quality of news, to wit, truth. The Secretary authorizes a contradiction of its main points, and says he never authorized such a statement to be made. He has not yet determined upon establishing a sinking fund, and does not intend to cancel the bonds recently purchased by sales of gold. On the contrary, he intends to use these bonds in payment of indebtness, should the demands of the Treasury require it. The whole story seems to have been gotten up in the interests of speculators.

Consul Appointed.

James A. Whallen has been appointed Consul at Port Mahon.

Spurious Notes.

United States Treasurer Spinner has written a letter to Superintendent of Police Kennedy, of New York, relative to the firm styling themselves Gumbridge & Co., No. 69 Wall street, York, who send out circulars proposing to issue exact copies of genuine United States Treasury notes in denominations of from $200 to $2000 for sums of from $15 to $80. The authorities here call upon Kennedy to break up the business, as many innocent people have been swindled.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Corkonians in Council.

LONDON, May 10.—A great mass meeting was held at Cork on Saturday evening for the purpose of expressing the popular condemnation of the conduct of the government in the matter of Mayor O'Sullivan.

Spain and Gibraltar.

MADRID, May 10.—In the Cortes, on Saturday, Senor Orense asked what action had been taken by the government towards acquiring Gibraltar.

De Lorensane, Minister of State, replied that the government fully recognized the importance of the Gibraltar question, but that before negotiating for its cession the nation must be strongly constituted and financially recognized.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

More About "the Last Spike."

NEW YORK, May 10.—The last spike in the Pacific Railroad was driven to-day, at 3:05 P. M., New York time. The following places were connected with Promontory Point:—San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and Planter Cove.

Shipping on the Lakes.

BUFFALO, May 10.—Fifty vessels have arrived here to-day from the Upper Lake ports within the last twenty hours. The spring trade is active.

Consular Appointment.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—James H. Whallen was to-day appointed Consul at Port Mahon, Majorca.

FROM NEW YORK.

Another Bond Robbery.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Another bond robbery is reported in Wall street to-day, the amount stolen being $10,000.

NEW YORK, May 10.—Arrived, steamship China, from Liverpool via Boston.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro. No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$500 Sch N Bt Ln..	71	4 sh Del Div	48
$500 Leh 6s, '84..ls.	83	100 sh Ocean Oil	⅝
$1500 City 6s, New	101⅛	100 sh N. Pa. R.	35½
25 sh O C & A R.	36	13 sh Penna...c&p.	56⅛
41 sh Leh N St.	32½	67 do...c&p.	56⅛
90 do...b5.	32½	100 do...b60.	56⅜
100 sh Reading.	49 1-16	100 do...s10.	56⅛
100 do...b30.	48	100 do...b60.	56⅜
24 sh Leh Val.	56	100 sh Phil & E.	30⅝
33 do...ls.	56	100 sh Cata Pf.	35⅜
3 do......	56	100 do...c.	35⅜
3 sh Mech Bk.	31		

SECOND BOARD.

$5000 Leh gold 1	94¾	$1000 Alle Co 6s	75
$1000 do	94¾	12 sh Norrist'n R.	67
$2000 do...ls.	94¾	57 sh Penna R.	56¾
$2000 City 6s, New	101⅜	7 do...opg.	56¾
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 se	104⅜	11 sh Leh Val R.	56
$100 do...2 ser.	106	50 sh Del Div...b5.	48
$500 do...2 ser.	106	2 sh Cam & Am	128⅜

Foreign Items.

—A bit of Indian history, which throws light on the present state of rural life in Bengal, comes from Serampore, the well-known station a few miles above Calcutta. Six wealthy zemindars were charged before Mr. Ryland, the magistrate, with oppression towards a small landowner and ryot in their village, named Halimudin Shaik. The ryot had a small piece of land to sell in another village, and the chief zemindar wished to buy it. But he spoke too late—it was already sold; and then the zemindar determined to seize it without further parley. He and his laborers went to the ryot's huts, bound one of his relatives to a tree outside as a caution to the neighbors not to interfere, and at once proceeded to carry off everything the poor man possessed. The cattle were driven off, the brass pots and other indispensable articles of the native kitchen taken away. Some money and papers were also stolen. All this was openly done, and two of the zemindars were present on the scene, while the others looked on from their houses hard by. Mr. Ryland committed the defendants on a charge of dacoity, and they were brought to trial. But the native police did all in their power to suppress or mutilate the evidence, and the jury acquitted the defendants, although the judge summed up for a conviction. Mr. Ryland said in his memorandum:—"The difficulty of getting any independent evidence at all in such a case can only be appreciated by those who have experience of the terror exercised by an unscrupulous landlord in the Mofussil, and upon which, together with a corrupt police, the offenders in this case doubtless trusted for impunity." It is quite evident that the laws have not yet put an end to that relentless tyranny of the landlord over the tenant which was the rule in native life until the appearance in the country of the English.

—Says the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—The later returns of metropolitan pauperism have not fulfilled the promise of diminution which the earlier ones held out. It was not unreasonable to anticipate, when at midwinter the numbers on the union relief lists were considerably less than in the corresponding season of 1868, that the early spring would furnish at least as satisfactory a statement. But the fact is unfortunately otherwise. Towards the middle of January the claimants whose wants the London guardians had to satisfy amounted to 149,885, or nearly 20,000 fewer paupers than in the same week of 1868, and, although several of the subsequent returns of the present year exhibited considerable decreases, the favorable comparison has been slowly changing to an unfavorable one. A table published lately shows that in the first week of the present month the London unions relieved 1500 more paupers than in the first week of April, 1868. There is something disheartening in this result. In spite of all the efforts made by emigration and otherwise to relieve London distress, in spite of better prospects of trade than the winter of 1867-8 could show, it would seem that a permanent 40 per cent. or so has been added to metropolitan pauperism. If not, how can these figures be explained for the first week of April in the four consecutive years? At that date in 1866 the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers was 104,333; in 1867, 140,789; in 1868, 145,537; and in 1869, 147,086. In January last year, as already stated, pauperism was much higher than at the commencement of 1869; but 24,000 paupers went off the lists by the 1st of April, 1868; in the same interval of the present year the decrease has been less than 3000, in the third week of January the numbers being 149,885 as against 147,086 in April.

—Herr Wessely, inspector of domains, has just published, by order of the Austrian Government, an interesting pamphlet on "Austria's forest treasures and exports of wood." It appears from this pamphlet that there are at this moment in Austria about 2,000,000 yochs (3,000,000 acres) of virgin forest, containing numberless trees. Near the sea some of the wood has been cut, but in the Croatian and Slavonian "military frontier" the woods are still very thick only a few miles from the coast. The value of the wood, which has so long remained unproductive, is estimated by Herr Wessely at several hundred millions of florins. It may of course be had very cheap. Wood for shipbuilding costs on an average 23 kreutzers (5⅝d.) per cubic foot; elm, 19 kreutzers (4¾d.); oak, 18 kreutzers (4½d.); fir, 25 kreutzers (6¼d.); pine, 26 kreutzers (6½d.). For a whole oak trunk the price is often from 4 to 6 kreutzers (from 1d. to 1½d.) Herr Wessely adds that the wood is in excellent condition, and adapted for the most delicate kinds of carpentry as well as for the building of ships, houses, and machinery.

—There is said to be great misery and poverty in the city of Mexico. The poor cannot find employment.

—In Oberlin, Ohio, the other day, a man of 75 married a woman of 68. The bridegroom is a poet, having written a book of 500 pages.

715 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

Springy Developments OF Climate and Clothing.

The chilly weather's over,
The frost, and cold, and snow;
Now springs the blooming clover,
The sprightly daisies grow.
The frogs in marshy meadow,
The birds from tree-top, say,
"Your winter clothing shed, oh!
This is the month of May."

And now the fruit trees blossom,
The fields look fresh and gay;
Our heavy clothes—we toss 'em
Aside, this pleasant day.
The sun shines bright, and brighter
Than e'er it shone at all,
We need light clothes and lighter;
We buy at GREAT BROWN HALL.

WHY SWELTER under the weight of your heavy clothes, gentlemen, when your light Spring Clothes are ready for you?

NO DANGER of catching cold now, if you make a change.

WE HAVE everything adapted to your wants for the present season.

OUR STYLES are absolutely unsurpassable.

OUR PRICES are so low that nobody else can reach down to compete with them.

OUR VARIETY is so immense that you will have to come and look at it for yourselves.

COME, THEN, TO THE

Great Brown Stone Hall OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ALL DEPARTMENTS NOW IN Full and Successful Operation.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT is turning out the FINEST CLOTHING made in Philadelphia this spring.

OUR READY-MADE DEPARTMENT is being largely patronized and becoming very popular with many who never before thought of wearing "Ready-Made Clothing."

OUR FURNISHING DEPARTMENT is in receipt of a large lot of FINE VALISES. Those preparing for their summer trip, please take notice.

OUR YOUTHS' AND BOYS' DEPARTMENT is attracting much attention and favorable comment on account of the elegance and superiority of its newa nd complete stock.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CLOTHIER, [5 6 4p

Chesnut Street Clothing Establishment.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the Farm and Country Mansion of the late William Richardson, Esq., situated near Linwood Station, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, eighteen miles south of the city of Philadelphia, and rather less than two miles back from the line of the Philadelphia and Wilmington Railroad.

The buildings consist of a comparatively new double Three-story Stone Mansion, finished throughout in the most substantial manner, with a coach-house, stable, ice-house, etc. Also, a commodious stone frame Farm House, with large Barn, Wagon Houses, Sheds, and all conveniences for storing crops, Spring House, etc. The Farm contains about seventy-five acres, and has been greatly improved by the late proprietor, and brought to a high degree of fertility. Location high and perfectly healthy, and the surrounding country the most romantic and picturesque in the whole county. The almost hourly communication with Philadelphia and other cities by the railroad and river affords every facility that could be desired. Terms very easy. Apply to the subscriber, one of the Executors of above estate.

J. B. OKIE,
4 24tf Linwood, Pennsylvania.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE AND ELEGANT Residence, No. 2330 Green street. The house is 30 feet front, with side yard of 20 feet. The lot 147 feet deep to Pennsylvania avenue. It is in close vicinity to the Park, and the neighborhood is pleasant and good. Will be sold upon accommodating terms.

COLLADAY & SHEPHERD,
5 1 30t No. 508 WALNUT Street.

TO RENT OR FOR SALE—THE CONstitution House, Atlantic City, N. J., with the Furniture. Immediate possession can be given.

HUGH BARR,
5 10-6t* N. W. corner Front and Wharton sts., Phila.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY BRICK House, with all modern conveniences, being No. 310 S. FIFTEENTH Street, first door below Spruce.
Apply to CLARK & ETTING,
No. 711 WALNUT Street.
Carpets fitted throughout will be sold with house if desired. 4 29 tf

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—50 or 100 acres, Bristol pike, above 7-mile stone, and near Tacony.
Mansion-House and Dwellings to let